

سكنا من النهر

## Goria government resigns

ROME (AP) — Premier Giovanni Goria, his 64-month-old government battered by political infighting and a hostile parliament, resigned Wednesday as head of Italy's 47th government after World War II. Goria, a Christian Democrat who headed a five-party coalition, submitted his resignation to President Francesco Cossiga, who asked him to stay on as caretaker premier until a new government can be formed. After consultations with political leaders over the next few days, Cossiga is expected to name a premier-designate to try to form a new government. Goria, who at 44 was Italy's youngest premier, has struggled ever since taking office last Aug. 1. He was weakened by feuding between the coalition's two dominant parties, the Christian Democrats and Socialists, and finally undone by a factional struggle within his own party. The other coalition parties were the tiny Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals. Goria announced his decision to resign in a speech to the Chamber of Deputies, the lower house of parliament, where his government was defeated on numerous votes in recent weeks.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراي"

## Non-Aligned Movement hits at Israel

HARARE (R) — Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe, speaking on behalf of the Non-Aligned Movement, called Wednesday for maximum pressure on Israel to "cease forthwith the gunning down of defenceless Palestinians." In a statement issued in his capacity as chairman of the movement, Mugabe called on the U.N. Security Council to intensify efforts towards an international Middle East peace conference. "In the meantime, we also call upon the secretary-general of the United Nations to institute appropriate measures to ensure the security of the Palestinians in the occupied territories," the statement said.

Volume 13 Number 3703

AMMAN THURSDAY-FRIDAY FEBRUARY 11-12, 1988, JAMADA AL THANI 22-23, 1408

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Syria 1 pound; Lebanon 1 pound; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams; Great Britain 25 pence

## Arafat calls for Palestinian elections

HAMBURG (AP) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat has called on the United Nations to take over administration of the Israeli-occupied territories and hold free elections there, Stern magazine said Wednesday. Arafat, in an interview with the West German newsweekly, said the West Bank and Gaza Strip should be turned over to the United Nations for administering. "After that, there should be free elections under international supervision in both the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, which of course should be undertaken with participation of the PLO," Stern quoted Arafat as saying. Arafat told the magazine that the elections should be followed by an international peace conference to be held in the region. Israeli journalist and former Knesset deputy Uri Avnery, who also took part in the interview, backed the proposal for an international peace conference.

## Kilbi welcomes EC statement

TUNIS (R) — The Arab League has welcomed sharp criticism from European Community (EC) foreign ministers of Israel's handling of the Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories. Arab League Secretary General Chadli Kilbi said Monday's EC statement was positive because it reaffirmed a 1980 EC declaration that the Palestinian people had a right to self-determination. The EC statement criticised Israel for using "repressive tactics" to quell the uprising. Kilbi said Tuesday that in proclaiming Israel's settlements policy illegal, the EC statement had affirmed "that all which has been built on the basis of such a policy is null and void and that control exercised by Israel on occupied Arab territories is against the law."

## More than 80 killed in Bangladesh clashes

DHAKA (AP) — Supporters of rival candidates clashed with rocks, guns and homemade bombs Wednesday, killing more than 80 people and injuring hundreds as local elections were held throughout Bangladesh. The death toll came from reports by police, hospitals and newsmen in outlying villages. They said the injury toll could exceed 2,000. The federal home ministry which is responsible for internal security, confirmed 39 deaths in clashes between rival groups and in some police firing to scatter mobs. It had no injury figures (See earlier story on page 8).

## S. African troops crush homeland coup

MMABATHO, South Africa (R) — South African troops crushed an army coup in the homeland of Bophuthatswana on Wednesday, rescuing the deposed president of the tribal mini-state best known for its Sun City gambling and leisure resort. Hundreds of South African soldiers, some flying in by helicopter, swooped on the capital of the territory, which is not recognised as independent by anybody except Pretoria, after the pre-dawn coup by the local armed forces. The South African soldiers ringed government installations in the capital Mmabatho, a town of 10,000 residents, while rebel Bophuthatswana troops were being disarmed (See earlier story on page 8).

## Their Majesties begin state visit to Austria King calls for Austrian role in efforts for peace

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer with agency dispatches

VIENNA — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday called on Austria to contribute to efforts for convening an international conference on the Middle East and play a constructive role in endeavours to implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 on the Iran-Iraq war.

Speaking at a banquet hosted by Austrian President Kurt Waldheim on the first day of a state visit to Austria, the King paid tribute to Austria's neutrality in the international scene and praised Waldheim for his valuable services for justice and Arab cause during his tenure as U.N. secretary general. In a reply speech, Waldheim referred to the ongoing Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip and said Austria fully "understands the sense of frustration and helplessness of the people in the occupied territories." He said Austria supported the call for an international conference on the Middle East.

## Sweden, Norway try to end UNRWA kidnap deadlock

SIDON (Agencies) — Diplomats from Sweden and Norway arrived in the southern Lebanese port of Sidon Wednesday to try to break a deadlock in negotiations to free two kidnapped Scandinavian U.N. relief workers. The diplomats went immediately to the house of Mustapha Saad, leader of the Popular Liberation Army (PLA) militia which controls Sidon.

Saad has been meeting Palestinian officials to secure the release of Jan Sterling, 44, a Swede, and William Joergensen, 57, a Norwegian, of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which cares for Palestinian refugees. Norwegian Charge d'Affaires Peter Raeder told reporters at Saad's house their visit aimed at reviving negotiations but added: "We would rather not say anything more until the results of the efforts are more clear." Raeder, accompanied by Snegnar Steffertjberg, Sweden's ambassador to Lebanon, said in Beirut earlier that the talks appeared to have stalled.

"There seems to have been a break in the negotiations," he said. "We hope that this is a temporary break and that the parties involved will get together and restart negotiations." Schools, shops and businesses were closed in Sidon's refugee camps of Ain Al Hilweh and Mieh Mieh as well as the Rashidiyeh, Al Buss and Bouji Al Shimali shantytowns in Lebanon's southernmost port of Tyre.

## Vorontsov, Pakistani officials discuss Afghan prospects

ISLAMABAD (Agencies) — Soviet First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuri Vorontsov began talks Wednesday with senior Pakistani officials on the quickening Afghan peace process. No official word on the talks was immediately available but it was expected that he would follow Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev's announcement Monday on a Soviet troop withdrawal from Afghanistan.

Gorbachev said the force could leave in 10 months — a cut of two months in the Soviet position — beginning on May 15 if agreement at peace talks in Geneva was signed by mid-March.

A spokesman for Pakistan's Foreign Ministry said Vorontsov met with Zain Noorani, minister of state for foreign affairs, and Abdul Sattar, the Foreign Ministry secretary. Details of their talks were not disclosed. Informed Pakistani government sources said Vorontsov, who arrived earlier in the day, was on a "flexible schedule" to allow him to discuss the sudden momentum toward an agreement ending the Soviet Union's eight-year involvement in the Afghan conflict.

Official Soviet media questioned whether the state treaty in 1955. We admire your neutrality which contributes to the causes of peace, liberty and the dignity of man. It is in recognition of the role which Austria has chosen to perform that your country has become the host to numerous organisations engaged in efforts to promote peace, co-operation and international welfare. "You and your country have always focused constructive attention on our area's problems. We appreciate your position and value your concern. We also appreciate Austria's keenness to strengthen its co-operation with the Arab World and its sympathy with our legitimate causes. Like Austria, Jordan sought to impress the need to respect international law and the principles of the United Nations as the basis for establishing regional peace. Within this context we contributed to the search for just and peaceful solutions to the two major conflicts affecting our area — the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iran-Iraq war. "As far as the Arab-Israeli conflict is concerned, we have called for the convening of an international conference for peace in the (Continued on page 3)

Arab states last November in Amman appears to have shown the way into the right direction by adopting the principle of an international conference as the framework within which the thorny solutions of your beleaguered region can be tackled," he said. Following are major excerpts from the King's speech: "Our friendship grew over the years, while you served the causes of peace, justice, human dignity and co-operation amongst peoples and nations when the world community entrusted you, for two challenging terms, with the duties of secretary general of the United Nations before the people of Austria honoured you by electing you as their president. "We have followed with keen interest the enlightened policy

## U.S. to close PLO mission at U.N.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Attorney General Edwin Meese has decided to close the Palestine Liberation Organisation's (PLO) U.N. observer mission in New York despite reservations by the State Department, congressional and other sources said Wednesday. Meese concluded legislation adopted by Congress last December should be binding even though the status of the mission under international law was ambiguous, said the sources.

Meese, who is recently in Spain, had planned to announce the decision Friday or early next week, the sources said. They told the Associated Press that Meese had come down on the side of Congress.

The sources said Abraham D. Sofaer, the legal adviser at the State Department, had raised concerns about the impact such a closure would have. The PLO's information office in Washington was ordered closed last year by the department. The House of Representatives by a 365-49 vote and the Senate by overwhelming voice vote, insisted on closing the mission in New York as well.

The new U.S. decision puts the United States on a collision course with the U.N., diplomats said Wednesday.

"Oh, my God," said Cypriot Ambassador Constantine Moushous, chairman of the committee on relations with the host country, when he learned of the decision. "I cannot say this is good news. I believe that any attempt to expel the PLO will be opposed by the membership of the United Nations."

One diplomat said the PLO would have overwhelming support. "My prediction is that everywhere they go, they will find support on this issue," said the diplomat.

PLO officials have said they may ask the 159-nation General Assembly to reconvene. The assembly usually meets only September through December. PLO officials were not immediately available for comment. The office of the U.N. secretary-general was expected to issue a statement later Wednesday.

The assembly already has passed a resolution asking the United States to refrain from trying to close the PLO office. U.N. officials are expected to demand binding arbitration of the dispute under the 1947 headquarters agreement. The United Nations has said the agreement obliges the United States to leave the PLO mission alone.

## 'Ship of return' delayed

From Lamis K. Andoni in Athens

THE DEPARTURE of the "ship of return" carrying expelled Palestinians back to their homeland was delayed Wednesday, but the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) vowed that the voyage would go ahead but said details of the trip were being kept a closely-guarded secret.

Bassam Abu Sharif, PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat's chief press advisor, told a press conference here Wednesday that Israel was "waging an open and a secret war" to block the voyage.

Abu Sharif said Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir as well as Foreign Minister Shimon Peres had asked the Greek government to stop the ship from sailing but Athens had refused.

The PLO spokesman said Israel had also resorted to "many means, including direct threats against the life of the captain and crew" of whichever ship carried the Palestinians on the symbolic journey.

"Please do not ask questions which touch upon security matters," Abu Sharif told journalists gathered here to cover the voyage aboard the vessel when asked to reveal details of the planned trip.

The PLO office here distributed a list containing the names of 135 Palestinians expected to be aboard the "ship of return." They will be accompanied by hundreds of observers and journalists. "The boat will sail according to the programme," Abu Sharif said without disclosing any details about the ship, its nationality or the time of departure.

"We do not like to give gifts to Shamir and Peres," he said. "There is a real war going on, a secret one and an open one," he said. "The Israeli secret war... has diverse ways and methods, one of which for example is threatening captains and owners they would kill them and their children," Abu Sharif said.

Agencies add: Palestinian deportees, ranging from taxi drivers to businessmen and clerics, milled about several Athens hotels Wednesday waiting with guests and journalists waiting for word of the voyage.

Several of them appeared with Abu Sharif at the news conference, held in a jammed hotel banquet room.

"I came to participate with the Palestinians who are going on this trip as an expression of solidarity with those who suffer," said French Monsignor Jacques Gaillot.

Archbishop Hilarion Capucci said he was going because he was a pastor whose flock are Palestinians.

Small girls wearing Arab kaffiyeh headscarves around their necks were pushed past the crush of cameramen to present olive branches to the two churchmen.

## Shultz seeks compromise on Senate INF dispute

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has signed a letter essentially accepting Senate Democrats' demands for assurances on the interpretation of the U.S.-Soviet treaty banning medium-range nuclear missiles, the Washington Post said Wednesday.

It said Shultz's letter pledges that Senate testimony of Reagan administration officials on the meaning of the treaty will be binding and that the Reagan administration will not later change its interpretation of the meaning.

Senate approval of the intermediate-range nuclear force (INF) treaty is required for U.S. ratification. Senate Democratic leaders, including majority leader Robert Byrd, had demanded the pledge in Shultz's letter because of a dispute over interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty.

The Democrats contend that the ABM Treaty should restrict President Reagan's strategic de-



Israeli soldiers 'arrest' a Palestinian girl in the West Bank.

## Death and casualty toll mounts in continuing Palestinian revolt

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — A Palestinian died Wednesday of gunshot wounds sustained in clashes with the Israeli army last month, hospital officials said, and three other Arabs were shot and wounded, believed to be by Israeli settlers and Israeli soldiers.

The Israeli army, meanwhile, lifted curfews that had confined 212,000 Arabs to their homes for up to 10 days.

Imad Mahmoud Al Hamlawi, 22, of the Gaza Strip refugee camp Maghazi died Wednesday at Soroka hospital in Beersheba, said a hospital spokeswoman.

She said Hamlawi was brought to the hospital Jan. 9 with gunshot wounds in the spine.

His death brings to 53 the number of Israelis killed at the hands of Palestinians since the ongoing Palestinian uprising began Dec. 8, according to U.N.

figures. Most casualties were caused by army gunfire.

A 13-year-old boy in Gaza was shot and wounded in the right shoulder Wednesday, and he told the AP the shots were fired by Israeli settlers travelling in a white gasoline tanker.

"I was sitting at a lunch stand eating a sandwich," Suliman Al Suwezi of Gaza City told AP reporter Mary Sedor from his hospital bed at Ahli Hospital.

He said he saw the truck driving by with two Israelis inside and then "I heard a shot. They fired while the truck was moving."

In the teeming Shaati refugee camp in the Gaza Strip, troops opened fire to disperse some 200 stone-throwing Palestinians, wounding two in the legs, witnesses told Reuters.

Israeli sources said troops also shot and wounded two Palestinians in the legs in the West Bank

city of Nablus, where a nine-day curfew was lifted Wednesday.

The occupation authorities lifted curfews on about 212,000 residents of the West Bank Wednesday but nearly 80,000 remained under curfew in the towns of Qalkilya and Tulkarem and several villages.

Police disclosed that they discovered a printshop in the village of Isawiya producing leaflets signed by "Underground leaders of the Palestinian uprising," seized 25,000 leaflets and arrested the workers.

Arabs threw stones and burned tyres in the Silwan and Al Tur villages in Arab Jerusalem and damaged an Israeli bus in the main Arab shopping street in the city centre. Police said they had (Continued on page 3)

Israeli brutality against Arabs, page 2

## New American plan calls for 'international meeting' in April

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel revealed details of a new U.S. Middle East peace plan Wednesday and said its first stage involved an international meeting in April as a preface to direct Arab-Israeli talks.

The meeting would be followed by about six months of talks on an interim agreement for Palestinian "self-rule" in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, an Israeli official told reporters.

Negotiations on a permanent settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict would start at the end of this year regardless of the progress of talks on the interim solution, he said.

Before the "international opening," American mediators would help formulate in the coming weeks an agenda and a series of agreed principles on future peace moves, the official said.

"The idea is to neutralise all sorts of objections to the international opening and other parts of the plan," said the official, who declined to be identified.

Right-wing Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir rejects an international conference on the Arab-Israeli conflict, while Foreign Minister Shimon Peres accepts such a forum as an opening to direct peace talks with the Arabs.

The Israeli official gave foreign correspondents partial details of the American plan after U.S. envoy Richard Murphy held separate meetings with Shamir and Peres Tuesday night and Wednesday morning.

Peres told reporters after his meeting that the plan's success hinged on talks between U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet leaders in Moscow later this month.

Murphy is on the last leg of a four-nation Middle East tour to offer a U.S. initiative prompted by two months of Palestinian protests in the Israeli-occupied territories in which some 53 Palestinians have died.

"Apparently, the secretary will go to Moscow and try to intro-

duce his ideas to them and then I believe a more serious second stage will start if things go right. This may happen by the end of this month," Peres said after meeting the U.S. envoy.

The Israeli leaders said a visit to the Middle East by Shultz afterwards was "a possibility... but not yet a final decision."

Diplomats said the U.S. initiative stood little chance of success without the acquiescence of the Soviet Union.

Israeli sources quoted by Reuters said Shamir raised a barrage of questions about U.S. ideas for Palestinian "self-rule," including rapid local elections in the occupied territories, at his meeting with Murphy.

Israeli officials said the U.S. proposed a shorter interim period of limited "self-rule" than the five years envisaged in the 1978 Camp David accords between Israel and Egypt.

Murphy made no statement after his talks with Peres. After (Continued on page 4)

## Ozal calls on Papandreou to follow up Davos talks

ATHENS (Agencies) — Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has called in a letter to Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou for an active follow-up to their decision last month to improve relations between the two countries.

Ozal's letter, delivered to Papandreou Tuesday by visiting Turkish Deputy Foreign Minister Nuzhet Kandemir, was made public by the Greek government Wednesday.

Referring to his meeting last month with Papandreou at Davos, Switzerland, Ozal said: "This positive development does indeed underline the sentiments and aspirations of our respective peoples for the establishment of close friendship and purposeful cooperation."

"Fulfilling these expectations renders our joint mission all the more noble and important."

"I am sure your excellency will agree with me that it is now incumbent on us to follow up actively the positive results we successfully reached in Davos," he said.

tween Greek and Turkish officials, businessmen and journalists had already begun.

Papandreou said Tuesday Greece may sign a 1963 European Community (EC) decree recognising Turkey as an EC associate.

Papandreou told his ruling Pasok Party parliamentary group Athens could sign the union decree if Ankara cleared up property rights of 12,000 Greeks who left or were forced to leave Istanbul in 1964.

"We could sign the union when the property issue of Greeks in Constantinople (Istanbul) is resolved satisfactorily," Papandreou said.

The Turkish government lifted a 1964 decree last week freezing property rights on about 10,000 Greek houses, apartments or plots of land but has not said whether its decision will be retroactive, as demanded by Greece.

"The meaning of the decree's lifting is of great importance," Papandreou said.

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# Schmidt fails to identify Abbas Hamadi as one of the kidnappers

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (AP) — Former West German hostage Alfred Schmidt, testifying at the trial of alleged Lebanese kidnapper Abbas Hamadi Wednesday, was unable to identify the defendant as one of the three gunmen who kidnapped him in Beirut.

Schmidt said the gunmen who seized him on Jan. 20, 1987 were all teenagers and were shorter than the defendant.

Hamadi is on trial here on charges of masterminding the kidnapping of Schmidt and another West German, Rudolf Cordes last year.

The abductions were aimed at forcing West Germany to reject a U.S. request to extradite his brother, alleged TWA hijacker Mohammad Hamadi, according to the charges.

Other evidence presented earlier in court has linked Hamadi to kidnappings.

Schmidt told the court he had the impression that his kidnappers were acting under orders when they abducted him from his Beirut hotel room.

"I had the impression they were just given the job of seizing somebody," he said.

Schmidt testified the gunmen burst into his room, blindfolded him and hustled him out of the hotel and into the trunk of a waiting car.

He said he was later taken to an apartment where he was locked in a room with Cordes, who was kidnapped on Jan. 17, 1987 shortly after arriving at Beirut airport.

Schmidt said he was unable to identify any of his kidnappers because he and Cordes were either blindfolded or ordered to look away from persons entering the room.

A federal police official testified Tuesday that a Lebanese businessman who served briefly as a middleman in efforts to free two West German hostages in Lebanon hoped to make money from the kidnappings.

Rashid Mahroum, a Lebanese retailer who lived in West Germany, was an intermediary between the Bonn government and the kidnappers for a short period last year.

The government severed contacts with him after getting no results and he has since vanished. Officials believe he is in Lebanon.

The official, Rolf Schweninger of the Federal Crime Office

(BKA), described Mahroum as an "avaricious" businessman who aimed to profit from the January 1987 kidnappings of Rudolf Cordes and Alfred Schmidt.

"A day after Cordes was abducted Mahroum was in touch with the captors (in Beirut). There, they showed him Cordes' passport and dispatched him with a photocopy to West Germany," Schweninger said.

"He believed Cordes' passport would be worth many millions of marks (dollars)," Schweninger told the Duesseeldorf High Court.

The witness did not specify if Mahroum indeed profited from the abductions. Unconfirmed reports, denied by the West German government, said a large ransom was paid when Schmidt was freed last September.

Schweninger said Mahroum was now under investigation for possible involvement in the kidnappings.

## Expert calls for joint Arab military strategy

ABU DHABI (R) — A prominent Egyptian strategist wants Arab states to formulate a new military strategy to defend their national security.

"We, the Arabs, have to be prepared to encounter developments which might face us in the next few years," Field Marshal Abdul Ghani Al Ghamdi, Egypt's former defence minister, said in a lecture Tuesday night.

"To achieve this goal, all Arab states should be united in a new strategy with a clear and defined objective which is safeguarding national security."

Ghamdi, 67, said Israel was a stronger military power than the combined Arab states.

"This should prompt the Arabs to strengthen their military power, not in men but in firepower and combat capability... I think realising this goal would not only achieve strategic balance with Israel, but also could give us an edge," he said.

"But that does not mean that the Arab World should become a military camp. Power should be used to support the political factor."

Ghamdi, second in command of the Egyptian Armed Forces during the 1973 Arab-Israeli war, said a political solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict should be brought about through an international conference.

"But what if the conference failed... I would say the conflict will persist and other alternatives are available," he said.

Ghamdi said he hoped the Palestinian uprising in the Israeli-occupied territories would continue and escalate.

Asked later how the uprising should be supported, he said "help should primarily come from the Palestinians themselves... I propose that Palestinian fighters outside the occupied areas move in to back the uprising since the land is theirs and they know its nature better."

Ghamdi said Iran and Iraq had achieved strategic balance so that neither could win the Gulf war through military means.

## Swollen lips, broken limbs describe Israeli brutality in occupied territories

BEIT JALA, Occupied West Bank (R) — Through swollen lips and chipped teeth, the 15-year-old struggled to describe what the "beatings" policy of Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin means for Palestinians in the occupied territories.

Lying in Beit Jala hospital, Ahmad Kamel Mohammad Badr Thawabta said Israeli troops had beaten him in an army truck after snatching him from a street near home.

He was among a dozen Palestinians brought to the hospital after being thrashed with wooden and metal clubs in the villages of Beit Fajjar and Beit Sahour in the occupied West Bank on Sunday, relatives and local residents said.

His right arm and right leg were in casts, his shoulder and back bruised and his face full of scratches.

His experience were similar to other youths who said they suffered savage beatings at the hands of Israeli soldiers.

Three people in the Gaza Strip have died this week of wounds apparently inflicted by beating. U.N. officials told Reuters Monday that troops beat a Palestinian boy to death in the Burei Refugee Camp in the Gaza Strip, but the army disputed the claim.

Rabin last month ordered the army to use "might, power and beatings" instead of shooting to quell widespread unrest which began on Dec. 9 and which so far has left at least 52 people dead.

Two Palestinians died in anti-Israeli unrest Tuesday as U.S. special envoy Richard Murphy arrived on a mission to revive talks on the future of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Next to Thawabta lay another Palestinian youth, Salih Mahmoud Hassaniyah, 17, who was shot and wounded in the leg during anti-Israeli demonstra-

tions in Arab village Friday. Salem Taqaatqa, the mayor of Beit Fajjar, said the protests in his village began when requests for help arrived from Arab where troops clashed with protesters at the weekend.

Palestinians taken to Beit Fajjar Hospital from the nearby village of Beit Sahour were beaten after demonstrations outside the town's Roman Catholic Church, residents said.

Father Boutros Suleiman said troops forced open the door of the church to take down a Palestinian flag put up on the belfry. Soldiers cut the bell ropes when they removed the flag, he said.

Issa Khair, 19, of Beit Sahour, said seven soldiers severely beat him on an army bus following the demonstration Sunday. His entire arm was bruised and swollen, and one of his legs was broken.

Majid Issa Elias Abu Farha, 20, suffered from a broken leg and arm and was severely bruised. His mother said he and three friends were taken from one of their homes while playing cards and beaten in an army bus in Beit Sahour.

Another Palestinian from Beit Fajjar, Ahmad Youssef Abdul Jawad Taqaatqa, 15, still apparently suffering from shock, said soldiers beat him with wooden clubs and rifle butts on his face and back.

His face was badly bruised and swollen and he had a gash on the top of his head.

Youssef Abdallah Taqaatqa, 25, of Beit Fajjar said about seven soldiers broke down the door of his house, fired tear gas and hit young children in his home before beating him.

Jawdat Ghalib Daryah, 17, said he had been told that troops continued to beat him after he was knocked unconscious by six soldiers who hit him on the neck while he was walking on a street

in Beit Fajjar.

Photographers protest

Fifty Israeli photographers are showing their works at an exhibit to protest against the army's "iron fist" policy in the occupied territories and its effect on the soldiers who carry it out.

Hundreds of people packed a Tel Aviv gallery for the opening Tuesday of the exhibition to support demands that the army stop beating, tearing and shooting Palestinians.

"We want to demonstrate that Israelis are not all behind the government's policy," said exhibition organiser Joshua Glatman. "There isn't any consensus about the territories in Israel."

"We didn't get together like this over the Lebanon war," he said.

The deaths of more than 650 soldiers during the 1982 invasion and three-year occupation of Lebanon has fostered an anti-war movement in Israel, local analysts say.

The works, one from each artist, range from photo-journalism of violence in the Gaza Strip to art photography incorporating graphic designs and blurred images bordered by paint.

A smiling Palestinian youth, photographed by Yossi Aloni, sits on the ground with blood running from his cheek and mouth while two riot policemen stand behind, holding helmets and wooden clubs.

"We photographers, citizens of Israel, confronted by daily reality and the desire to deal with it, see a great danger in the moral erosion resulting from the iron fist policy," they said in a statement.

"Putting clubs into the hands of our young men weakens their ability to maintain their sensitivity and respect for dignity."

## Saudi Arabia offers to intercede with Soviets for Iran arms embargo

WASHINGTON (AP) — Saudi Arabia's foreign minister urged a Middle East settlement and offered help in efforts to impose a worldwide arms embargo against Iran in talks Tuesday with Secretary of State George P. Shultz, according to a U.S. official.

Prince Saud Al Faisal, who was recently in Moscow, said he would keep trying to persuade the Soviets to support a United Nations resolution to impose sanctions against Iran if it did not quit fighting in the Gulf, said the official, who demanded anonymity.

The Soviets voted for the ceasefire in the U.N. Security Council last July, but have hesitated about a U.S.-backed resolution to enforce it with an arms embargo. Their veto power means they could kill sanctions if the resolution was put to a vote.

The Foreign Minister, accompanied by Prince Bandar, the Saudi ambassador, also encouraged the United States to try to end violence on the Israeli-held West Bank and in Gaza and to seek an overall Middle East settlement, said the official.

In another development, Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost postponed a trip to Israel and the Gulf to help make preparations for the next round of U.S.-Soviet talks, State Department spokesman Charles Redman said.

The trip, announced last Thursday, was to take Armacost next week to Israel, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Oman.

"His trip to the Gulf region reaffirms our friendly relationship with the countries in the region and our continuing commitment to press for effective diplomatic action to end the Iran-Iraq war," Redman said at the time.

The spokesman cited "the press of business," especially Shultz's talks Feb. 21-23 with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze in Moscow, for the change in plans.

He said the trip would be rescheduled.

One of the key items on Shultz's agenda is the Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan. On Monday, General Secret-

ary Mikhail Gorbachev offered to withdraw the Red Army beginning May 15 if negotiations between Pakistan and Afghanistan produce a settlement.

President Ronald Reagan assured Prince Saud Tuesday of the U.S. commitment to security in the Gulf and the search for an end to the Iran-Iraq war, a White House spokesman said.

Reagan and senior White House aides met for 10-15 minutes in the Oval Office with Prince Saud.

The prince delivered two letters from King Fahd to Reagan, one urging prompt passage of a U.N. Security Council resolution that would impose an arms embargo against Iran, and the other dealing with the plight of Palestinians in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, said White House spokesman Martin Fitzwater.

Reagan said the United States would make "a major effort" this month, while serving as president of the Security Council, for passage of the U.N. resolution, Fitzwater said.

## Mideast urged to curb AIDS spread

KUWAIT (R) — A Middle East AIDS conference urged states in the region to take steps to curb the spread of the fatal disease even if they have no cases at present, a senior Arab health official said Wednesday.

Hussein Abdul Razzaq Al Jazairi, World Health Organisation (WHO) director for the Eastern Mediterranean, told reporters the conference recommended that each state set up an AIDS committee if it had not already done so.

The committee should be composed of education, health, interior and social affairs officials to advise governments on how to act, he said.

Only 78 AIDS cases have been reported in WHO's Eastern Mediterranean Region, which stretches from Morocco to Pakistan.

But experts warn that the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) that causes it is spreading throughout the region and will trigger a rash of new victims in the coming years.

## FOR THE TRAVELLER

### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08) 5320-5, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:15	Agaba (RJ)
06:30	Cairo (MS)
06:45	Kuwait (KU)
06:50	Jeddah (RJ)
06:55	Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
07:00	Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
07:05	New York (RJ)
07:10	London, Vienna (RJ)
07:15	Athens (RJ)
07:20	Bucharest, Larnaca (RJ)
07:25	Rome (RJ)
07:30	Baghdad (RJ)

#### OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

06:20	Frankfurt (LH)
06:30	Cairo (MS)
06:40	Bahrain, Doha, Abu Dhabi (RJ)
06:50	Kuwait (KU)
07:00	Ankara, Istanbul (TK)
07:10	Baghdad (RJ)
07:20	Riyadh (SV)
07:30	Cairo (MS)
07:40	Sana'a (YH)
07:50	Baghdad (RJ)

#### DEPARTURES ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)

06:30	Agaba (RJ)
06:45	Bucharest, Larnaca (RJ)
06:50	London, Athens (RJ)
06:55	Rome (RJ)
07:00	Vienna, New York (RJ)
07:05	Frankfurt, London (RJ)
07:10	Brussels, Paris (RJ)
07:15	Dubai, Muscat (RJ)
07:20	Bahrain, Doha (RJ)
07:25	Jeddah (RJ)
07:30	Abu Dhabi (RJ)
07:35	Cairo (RJ)
07:40	Baghdad (RJ)
07:45	Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)
07:50	Baghdad (RJ)

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07:45	Kuala Lumpur, Singapore (RJ)
07:50	Baghdad (RJ)

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

### EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate	891228
Amman Civil Defence	198, 199
Civil Defence Jeddah	271231
Civil Defence Jeddah	770733
Civil Defence Deir Alla	57306
Ambulance	193, 77511
Police station	198
First aid	6304
Blood Bank	77303
Civil Defence rescue	66111
Fire headquarters	623090-3
Police station	192, 62111, 63777
Police headquarters	63777
Traffic police	896301
Electric Power Co.	636314, 624881
Municipal water complaints	771258
Queen Alia Int. Airport	(08) 5333040

### GENERAL

Jordan Television	773111/9
Radios	77111/9
Ministry of Tourism	642311
Hotel complaints	666412
Price complaints	661176
Telephone information	12
Jordan and Middle East calls	10
Overseas calls	17
Repair service	11

### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:	
Dr. Awad Hawandani	777665
Dr. Youssef Rashid	896301
Dr. Munir Qasbi	898101
Dr. Adel Amman	812148
First pharmacy	661012
Ferdows pharmacy	778336
Al Asma pharmacy	637035
Nadrouk pharmacy	623672
Al Salam pharmacy	636730
Yacoub pharmacy	644945
Shamsi pharmacy	637660

### TAXIS:

Al Wahida taxi	641833
Khalid taxi	646888
Bassam taxi	611857
Ahli taxi	621127
Hayan taxi	817411
Balacama taxi	854130
Bahrain taxi	773034
Jemzawi taxi	896740

### IRBID:

Dr. Atallah Naser	(-)
Sharsa pharmacy	278285

### ZARQA:

Dr. Khalid Abu Hassa	985000
Khalid pharmacy	985417

## MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in lbs per kg	
Apple (French)	420 / 360
Apple (green)	470 / 400
Banana	350 / 300
Banana (Mukammal)	300 / 240
Beans	440 / 440
Beans (broad)	340 / 280
Carrots	130 / 100
Carrot (black)	220 / 160
Carrot (yellow)	220 / 160
Cauliflower	150 / 120
Cucumbers	240 / 200
Dates (box)	850 / 800
Eggplant (large)	80 / 50
Garlic	230 / 180

### OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)

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06:30	Cairo (MS)
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## TV & RADIO

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE	18:30	Musical
18:30	News	News
18:40	Children's programmes	Children's programmes
18:50	Children's programmes	Children's programmes
19:00	Children's programmes	Children's programmes
19:10	Children's programmes	Children's programmes
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23:30	Children's programmes	Children's programmes
23:40	Children's programmes	Children's programmes
23:50	Children's programmes	Children's programmes
24:00	Children's programmes	Children's programmes



## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation.  
Established 1975

الجزيرة الأردنية: جريدة سياسية مستقلة باللغة الإنجليزية، المنشورة في الأردن  
تأسست 1975

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

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Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.  
Subscription and advertising rates are available from the  
Jordan Times advertising department.

# Israel's deportation policy: A violation of Palestinian human and national rights

The following is part two of a pamphlet published by the Committee of Palestinian Deportees on the occasion of the return boat journey to Palestine. Part one appeared yesterday.

SINCE Israel seized control of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip in June 1967, the Israeli occupation authorities have deported some 2,000 Palestinians from their home towns or villages, to neighbouring Arab countries. This figure does not include all those who were forced to flee during the 1967 war, and later were not allowed to return to their homes. The first official deportee (i.e. acknowledged to be a deportee by the Israeli authorities) was Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sayeh, then president of the Higher Islamic Council, who was forced to cross the King Hussein Bridge into Jordan on September 23, 1967.

Deportation (or banishment, or exile) is generally defined as the forced, compulsory expulsion of an individual from his or her country, and implies the compulsory loss of that person's native national rights. In the case of the Palestinians, whose national rights have not yet been implemented, it means being deprived of the right of residence in their ancestral homeland.

Deportations constitute a clear violation of international law and conventions, including the 1907 Hague Regulations, the 1945 Charter and 1946 Judgment of the Nuremberg Military Tribunal, as well as the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949. All of these either explicitly or implicitly rule out deportation as a form of punishment or deterrent, or for any other purpose, especially in occupied territories.

The Fourth Geneva Convention for the protection of civilians in time of war (August 12, 1949), which Israel signed, states in Article 49 that "Individual or mass forcible transfers, as well as deportations of protected persons from occupied territory to the territory of the occupying power or to that of any other country, occupied or not, are prohibited, regardless of their motives." That prohibition is reinforced by Article 76 of the same convention, which unequivocally states that "protected persons accused of offences shall be detained in the occupied country, and if convicted, they shall serve their sentences there."

By preventing deportees from returning home, Israel is in violation of U.N. Security Council resolutions which clearly affirm the right of deported Palestinians to return to their homeland. In 1980, the U.N. Security Council issued a resolution calling for the return of Mohammad Milhem, the elected mayor of the West Bank town of Halhoul, and the late Mr. Faid Al Qawasm, the elected mayor of the West Bank city of Hebron.

The two mayors, who had been deported to South Lebanon in May 1980, went to the King Hussein Bridge and tried to persuade the Israeli army to allow them to return to the West Bank on the strength of the Security Council resolution, but they were turned back.

Deportation is a particularly harsh form of punishment, as it results in the forced separation of the deportee from his or her family and community. In the case of the Palestinian people, deportation also reflects an Israeli policy to remove as many Palestinians as possible from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, to facilitate eventual Israeli annexation of those territories.

Israel's deportation policy also aims to deprive Palestinians living under occupation of an effective leadership — one that is capable of articulating Palestinian national aspirations, and of organising and educating their communities to resist Israeli designs to seize control of substantial land and water resources, as a prelude to annexing the West Bank and Gaza. This is borne out by the fact that most of the deportees were influential grassroots community leaders — elected mayors, trade union leaders, academicians, religious leaders, teachers, lawyers, doctors, journalists, students and intellectuals.

The Israeli occupation authorities have devised four categories to facilitate deportations, according to their manipulation of existing laws and Israeli military orders issued after the occupation of the West Bank and Gaza.

Those categories are: 1) Those said to be infiltrators, 2) Those accused of incitement, 3) Those said to have signed a statement in prison, allegedly agreeing to leave the country at the end of their prison term, or in exchange for a reduced prison term, and 4) Those, who, having left the country, or having been forced to leave the country, are not allowed to return.

Israel only considers persons expelled for alleged "incitement"

as deportees. However, people in all four categories are considered deportees according to international human rights organisations and international law and conventions.

Moreover, the term "infiltrator" is falsely used by the Israeli authorities to describe a large number of deportees. Israel considers anyone who failed to register in the Israeli census of 1967 in the West Bank and Gaza as an "infiltrator." This means that residents of the West Bank and Gaza who happened to be outside those areas when they fell to Israel in 1967, and were unable to return, were excluded from the census.

As for those serving prison sentences who apparently chose to leave, the Geneva Convention would consider them all as deportees. Moreover, detainees and prisoners have often been compelled to sign statements to the effect that they were willing to leave the occupied territories if released from prison. Others were told that they could avoid imprisonment if they left the country after signing a document stating that they were leaving voluntarily.

The Israeli authorities have used two types of legislation to deport Palestinians from the occupied territories. They enforced military orders 329 (for the West Bank) and 290 (for the Gaza Strip) to deport Palestinians said to have "infiltrated."

The Defence (Emergency) Regulations of 1945 promulgated by the British mandatory power in Palestine have been invoked by the Israeli authorities to deport those who did not meet the criteria of "infiltrator." However, the 1945 Defence Regulations were revoked by the King of England when he revoked the Enabling Order of 1937, and they were therefore no longer in force after May 14, 1948. Therefore, the Israeli pretext of acting on the strength of the 1945 Defence Regulations is invalid.

Israel declared upon the capture of the West Bank in 1967 that it would be bound by the prevailing Jordanian laws governing the West Bank. The Jordanian constitution, which is the state's highest body of legislation, forbids the deportation of citizens from the country; thus, the Israeli argument that the 1945 British Defence (Emergency) Regulations remained in force in the West Bank when it was under Jordanian sovereignty is invalid.

Deportations from the Israeli-occupied territories are a form of extra-judicial punishment which violates due process, since deportations are based on an administrative decision in which no formal charges are brought against the deportee, no trial is held, and a person is deported on the basis of evidence to which neither he/she nor his/her lawyer has access. Although the prospective deportee has the right to appeal the deportation order, the judges of the Israeli supreme court so far have not gone beyond a mere review of the procedures by which the military commander executes the deportation order, to determine simply whether or not he has stayed within the limits of his authority. On no occasion has the court attempted to ascertain whether or not the petitioner was guilty.

From September 1967 until November 1969, most deportees were sent across the two bridges which span the Jordan River. The deportees would be walked to the middle of the bridge and ordered to continue to the Jordanian side, where the authorities would have no choice but to accept him or her. The committee of deported Palestinians urged Jordan in October 1969 to prevent Israel from expelling more citizens by refusing to accept deportees in Jordan. The committee argued that this would help Israel's policy of expelling all influential leaders who rejected the Israeli occupation. After November 9, 1969, almost no deportees were allowed to cross the bridges to the Jordanian government. So Israel shifted the route to the "Araba Desert between the Dead Sea and the Gulf of Aqaba. Since Jordanian army and police posts were widely spaced in that forbidding, hot and barren terrain, the deportees would walk for several miles into Jordan before they would be discovered. Some deportees were later told by Jordanian army officers that the terrain through which they had walked was mined. The experience was described in detail by one deportee, Mr. Youssef Abdallah Udwan:

"There were twelve of us. On July 1, 1970 we were taken to Beersheba prison. The guards told us that this was the first stage of our release. When we arrived in Beersheba, we were told it was banishment. Next morning at six o'clock we were handcuffed and blindfolded and our feet were chained. In reply to our questions we were told that we were going

home. They put us in a truck and we travelled for about four hours. When the truck stopped, we were taken to another vehicle and travelled for about three hours more. We didn't know where we had been taken to. When the vehicle stopped, the cloth was taken off our eyes. We saw that we were in an armoured car. We were surrounded by other armoured cars loaded with armed soldiers.

"We were on the road, and around us extended the desert. An officer came and ordered us in a threatening voice: 'Now you walk toward the east,' and he pointed at the dunes of the end-

deportation:

- 1) Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sayeh, 1967, President of the Jerusalem Higher Islamic Council.
- 2) Dr. Salah Anabtawi, 1967, MD
- 3) Jamal Awad H. Assad, 1967, Employee
- 4) Rawhi Al Khatib, 1967, Mayor of Jerusalem
- 5) Fayek Mohammad Warad, 1967
- 6) Kamal Mohammad Fakhour, 1967
- 7) Mo'awiyah Shukri Jamous, 1967, Driver
- 8) Ahmad Othman Abdullah,



Sheikh Abdul Hamid Al Sayeh (top centre) before leading Palestinian deportees residing in Jordan on their way to Greece to board the "ship of return" heading to the port of Haifa in Palestine. The other photo shows a deportee being seen off by relatives.

less desert. Anyone coming back will be shot. Anyone coming back in a month, year or any other time must know that only death awaits him here.

"To the east, the burning sands of the desert were waiting for us. It was mid-day in July. Our heads had no cover; our shoes were plastic slippers. We each had a water-bottle with lukewarm water and a bag with sand-covered food. We started walking in the terrible heat of noon without knowing where our steps would take us. We were afraid of getting lost in the Sinai sands after suffering hunger, thirst and sun stroke. "We were told later that we had been banished near the al-Dahl region in Wadi 'Araba. Our feet were inflamed when we arrived in Amman. The skin of my shaved head had peeled off because of the sun. The desert was a nightmare."

In addition to the Wadi 'Araba route, Israel in 1974 also began to banish deportees across the northern border into Lebanon. They were taken by truck or helicopter to the border and ordered to walk through an opening in the fence into Lebanon, where they would be found by villagers and taken to Beirut.

Following are the names of the Palestinian deportees on the Journey Home boat voyage, with the date of their deportation and their occupation at the time of

- 1969, Merchant
- 29) Nashat F. Labadeh, 1969, School Principal
- 30) Wassim Mustapha Al Jayyusi, 1969, Student
- 31) Ahmad Ibrahim Al Hirini, 1970, Employee
- 32) Emile Awad 'Adi, 1970, Employee
- 33) Ahmad Moh'd Shihadeh, 1970, Labourer
- 34) Akram Ramex Labadeh, 1970
- 35) Hassan Ahamad Irshedi, 1970
- 36) Said A.H. Saleh, 1970, Merchant
- 37) Saber M. Al-Dairi, 1970, Head of Beit Fajar City Council
- 38) Abdul Salam H. Al Tamimi, 1970, Educator
- 39) Bishop Elia Khouri, 1970, Priest
- 40) Turki Nazmi Jabout, 1970, Electrician
- 41) Tawadud Abdul Hadi, 1970, School Principal
- 42) Abdul Hafez De'is, 1970, Farmer
- 43) Abdullah Youssef Radwan, 1970
- 44) Abdul Karim A.R. Al Kadi, 1970, Farmer
- 45) Abdullah Adam Jadeh, 1970, Blacksmith
- 46) Ali A.M. Moussa, 1970, Farmer
- 47) Ali A.J. Abdullah, 1970, Driver
- 48) Imad Kamel Said Al Khatib, 1970, Barber
- 49) Azmi Naji Al Juneidi, 1970, Labourer
- 50) Ghandi A.A. Al Dairi, 1970, Educator
- 51) Farhat A.L. Youssef, 1970, Electrical Contractor
- 52) Fahmi Hamid Al-Tamimi, 1970
- 53) Kamal Moh'd A.L. Abu Khmeish, 1970, Grocer
- 54) Moh'd I. Abdul Latif, 1970, Employee
- 55) Moh'd Said Madiheh, 1970, Journalist and Writer
- 56) Mahmoud A. Hijazi, 1970, Electrician
- 57) Mustapha A. Mustapha, 1970
- 58) Youssef H. Abu 'Atwan, 1970, Labourer
- 59) Hussein N. Abdul Halim, 1971, Labourer
- 60) Khalil Moh'd Shihadeh, 1971, Merchant
- 61) Saif A.D. Al Adhami, 1971, Photographer
- 62) Sabri Odeh Hamad, 1971, Driver
- 63) Moh'd A. Abdul Rahman, 1971, Artist
- 64) (Al Maken) Moh'd S. Ahmad, 1971, Labourer
- 65) Moh'd H.Z. Hassan, 1971, Farmer
- 66) Youssef M. Suleiman, 1971
- 67) Ahmad M. Odeh, 1972, Mason
- 68) Ismail A. Al Shinbari, 1972, Labourer
- 69) Shihadeh S. Abdul Aziz, 1972, Labourer
- 70) Issa A.H. Moussa, 1972, Driver
- 71) Moussa M. Odeh, 1972, Labourer
- 72) Moh'd M. Jaber, 1973, Student
- 73) Abdul Jawad Saleh Al-Hamayel, 1973, Mayor of Bireh
- 74) Abdul Latif F. Irshedi, 1973
- 75) Moussa I. Al Shakhshir, 1973, Employee
- 76) Hisham Issa Ahmad, 1973, Blacksmith
- 77) Dr. Walid M. Abdul Salam, 1973, MD
- 78) Dr. Alfred M. Toubassi, 1974, Dentist and Member of Ramallah City Council
- 79) Dr. Hanna M. Nasir, 1974, President of Birzeit University
- 80) Rashad A.H. Al Zughayar, 1974, Employee
- 81) Dr. Mustapha H. Milhem, 1974, Dentist and Member of Halhoul City Council
- 82) Moussa M. Abu 'Atwan, 1974, Farmer
- 83) Dr. Walid Qamhawi, 1974, MD
- 84) Daoud 'Ireikat, 1974, Head of Cooperative Society
- 85) Mahmoud Kadri, 1974, Educator
- 86) Mahmoud Shukeir, 1974, Writer
- 87) Sulciman Al Najjab, 1975, Educator
- 88) Ahmad Khalid Al Jamal, 1975, Tailor
- 89) Hussein K. Abu Gharbiyeh, 1975, Professional Association Member
- 90) Khalil M. Hijazi, 1975, Professional Association Member
- 91) Dr. Abdul Aziz Ahmad, 1976, Dentist
- 92) Ahmad S. Muleh, 1977, Student
- 93) Rasmieh Odeh, 1977, Nurse
- 94) Fatmeh M. Al Barnawi, 1977, Nurse
- 95) Fadel Ibrahim Ashour, 1977
- 96) Nayef N.A. Al Barzeh, 1979
- 97) Sheikh Rajab B. Al Tamimi, 1980, Islamic Judge
- 98) Moh'd H. Milhem, 1980, Mayor of Halhoul
- 99) Ahmad H.M. Aswad, 1981, Labourer
- 100) Izzat O.N. Othman, 1982, Watch Repair Technician
- 101) Issam A. Al Shayah, 1983, Employee
- 102) Moh'd Fathi Al Aifi, 1983, Employee
- 103) Nabil A. Kamhiyyeh, 1984, Employee
- 104) Walid A. Nazzal, 1985, Farmer
- 105) Abdul Aziz Shahin, 1984
- 106) Mohammad S. Al Sharouf, 1985
- 107) Mahmoud A.H. De'is, 1985, Educator
- 108) Moh'd Hamdan Abu 'Asbeh, 1985
- 109) Abdul Kader Al Wahsh, 1985
- 110) Abdul Ghaffar Abu 'Asbeh, 1985
- 111) Khalid Mahmoud Dalloul, 1985
- 112) Bader Darwish Al Qawasm, 1985
- 113) Hassan A.J. Fararjeh, 1986, Journalist
- 114) Hassan M. Al 'Amoudi, 1986
- 115) Akram Hamiyeh, 1986, Editor of Al Sha'ab
- 116) Adnan Mansour Ghanem, 1986
- 117) Dr. Azmi S. Al Shu'eibi, 1986, Dentist
- 118) Ali A. Abu Hilal, 1986, Workers Association Member
- 119) Mahmoud I. Fannoun, 1986
- 120) Ahmad A.F. Nasr, 1987, Student
- 121) Zakaria H.A. Al Nahas, 1987, Labourer
- 122) Marwan H. Al Barghouti, 1987, Head of Birzeit University Student Council
- 123) Kamal K.I. 'Ashour, 1987, Head of An Najah University Student Council
- 124) Jibril Al Rajoub, 1988, Journalist
- 125) Bashir Al Kheiri, 1988, Lawyer
- 126) Jamal Jibara, 1988
- 127) Hassan Khafar, 1988
- 128) Yacoub Shafiq Diwani, 1983
- 129) Kamal Eddin Al Nimri, 1983
- 130) Zuhdi Al Adawi, 1984
- 131) Zaki Moh'd Abu Isteieh, 1984
- 132) Azzam Abdul Haq, 1983
- 133) Mohammad Atallah 'Tjawi, 1984
- 134) Ahmad Na'im Al Qara'ini, 1984
- 135) Tayseer Al Nabulsi

## Godspeed, ship of return

THE Palestinians aboard the "ship of return" represent the hopes and aspirations of not only those who are making the journey, but also the Palestinian nation at large — those living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza, and in the diaspora — to live in freedom and dignity. It is also an open challenge to all in the international community who profess fundamental human rights and the freedom of people to determine their future. The presence of international personalities is a manifestation of the global acceptance of the fact that the Palestinian people are deprived of their land and rights by aliens — a problem which cannot be simply waved away, much as Israel and its supporters would like.

Parallels are drawn by the media between the Palestinians heading for their homeland and Jews from Europe who were smuggled to Palestine in the 1930s and 1940s. Very conveniently, most reports overlook the reality that there is very little in common between the two. The Jews, who were living in Europe for generations, refused any loyalty to any nation but their own, and allowed themselves to be smuggled into Palestine as a convenient alternative. The Palestinians are returning to their own soil, from which they were expelled — the soil and land they own, and to their homes which they shed blood and sweat to build. And they are doing it in the open, challenging the world to act, to let them exercise their rights.

No doubt, the military muscle of Israel may stop the Palestinian ship; but can the Israeli army, navy and air force forever block the Palestinian will and struggle to regain what is theirs?

Godspeed, we tell the Palestinians heading for Palestine. All freedom-loving people and nations in the world are with you.

## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Al Ra'i: 40 years on, no resolution in sight

DESPITE the lapse of 40 years since the start of the Arab-Israeli struggle and despite 21 years of occupation of Arab territory in the Golan, the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, no peace has been achieved and no settlement for the conflict seems to be in sight. This result is largely due to Israel's intransigence and U.S. support for Israel's aggression. Both the U.S. and Israel have aborted all initiatives for a lasting solution through their policies and their attitudes on the military and the diplomatic levels. As a consequence of this the Israelis continue to occupy Arab land and impose a terrorist rule over its inhabitants and pursue an expansionist policy in Arab countries through invasion and the use of force. Israel has been misled by its wrong conceptions that it could live for ever in the Middle East region through the use of force, imposing its will on its countries and peoples any way it likes. All these pictures about our region were explained to the European Community foreign ministers in Bonn by King Hussein who made it clear that all peace bids had been turned down by Israel and all initiatives for a settlement to end occupation have been aborted by the Israeli intransigence and lust for power and occupation. As a result, the King said the Middle East has been left all these years to face a grim future, and loss. Above all, Israel's actions have been directed against justice and against the establishment of peace and security in the Middle East region. King Hussein was careful to remind the European Community of the numerous initiatives that aimed at achieving peace and pointed to the United States as a factor that had been impeding such peace. His address was an invitation to Europe and the world at large to help uphold the principles of justice and help this region to live in peace.

### Al Dustour: Europe's role in peace

KING Hussein said in Bonn that the Arab leaders in their summit meeting held last November endorsed the idea of an international conference for ending the Arab-Israeli conflict. But, he said, the Israelis are still stalling and dragging their feet, and have been exploiting the time factor and awaiting the results of the U.S. presidential election. At the same time the United States which is a superpower has failed to live up to its role and responsibilities towards world peace and security. Against all this the Arabs have been working for peace, and still hope that the United States will assume its role as a peace maker in our region. The Arabs still hope that the U.S. will play a realistic role and take positive steps towards helping the Arabs and the Israelis reach permanent peace based on justice. Europe which is close to the Middle East, can and should play a major role in helping the people of our region live in peace by helping to convene an international conference under U.N. auspices and with support from all Security Council member nations. Such European move could persuade the U.S. to abandon its blind and biased attitude in support of Israel, and take a step to force the Israelis to end their atrocities in the occupied Arab lands and to work for real peace. King Hussein's address was comprehensive and presented an analysis for the situation in our region and invitation to Europe to take the initiative for peace.

### Sawt Al Shaab: King's efforts bear fruit

KING Hussein's efforts in Europe and the international arena have borne fruit, and his endeavours have brought about an all out support for the just Arab rights. The European Community foreign ministers' statement on the Middle East following the King's talks in Bonn revealed this fact, and showed beyond doubt the community's appreciation of the King's endeavours to arrive at a peaceful settlement based on justice. The King has been seeking an end to the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq because these issues have been responsible for the lack of peace in our region. As host of the November Arab summit, the King has carried the Arab Nation's views to Europe seeking assistance for the establishment of justice and peace. The King's address to the European Community's foreign ministers underlines the importance of Europe as an important element in the peace-making process and emphasised the pressure which Europe can exercise on the United States to persuade that country to take a more balanced attitude towards the Middle East question.

## New U.S. plan calls for 'international meeting' in April

(Continued from page 1)

seeing Shamir Tuesday night, he said he was encouraged by the response to U.S. ideas from both Arabs and Israelis.

Peres replied cautiously when asked if he felt the peace process was moving ahead.

"I do believe it is too early to judge. The fact that they (the U.S. proposals) were not rejected on the spot is already something, yet I wouldn't like to underestimate the difficulties which lie ahead," he said.

The foreign minister said the most difficult part of the process was how to open talks with Jordan.

"If we shall find a way to get the Jordanians engaged, then the Jordanians and Egyptians will try to arrange a Palestinian partner which is authentic and representative," he said.

Murphy told Israeli leaders the Arab response to the U.S. proposals was generally positive though Syrian President Hafez Al Assad expressed a few reservations, the official said.

Many major points remained to be clarified, even concerning the international opening, the official said, including the question of who would attend such a meeting.

He hinted that a sticking point was in finding a compromise on the April meeting.

Jordan has said it will not enter peace talks without a full U.N.-sponsored international conference which would include all the participants in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The Israeli official said Murphy appeared more optimistic than before about flexibility from both sides on the topic after his meeting here.

The official said the interim agreement sought was "a sort of autonomy, including Camp David and other ideas."

The U.S.-brokered 1978 accord on Palestinian "self-rule" was never implemented because talks about details collapsed in 1982.

The agreement and the "autonomy" plan it contained were rejected from the outset by most of the Arab World including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The Jerusalem Post quoted a senior U.S. official as telling an Israeli diplomat that Murphy's proposals also called for an Israeli-Arab "statement of principles" to be signed in March and an international conference opening in April.

Negotiations would be held between May and December on the form of "self-rule" which should last no longer than three years before a final status was agreed upon.

Peres said Tuesday U.S. plans

for the final status were based on the 1982 "Reagan plan" that called for Palestinian self-rule in the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan.

Murphy later declined to answer questions about the plan as reported by the Israeli official Wednesday, but said when asked if the April date was accurate: "There's nothing that definite yet."

A Shamir aide told Reuters the prime minister was "ready for an international forum, but Jordan and the Arabs should first agree with Israel, via the United States, on the substance of the negotiations."

He said Shamir did not favour opening negotiations for a final settlement at the end of the year "because many details need to be clarified." The aide said Murphy had suggested December for opening those talks.

Officials close to Peres said he endorsed Murphy's proposals.

Mubarak: No 'autonomy'

President Hosni Mubarak cautioned the United States Wednesday against basing any new Middle East peace plan on the concept of Palestinian "autonomy."

He said "autonomy" has become a dead letter.

Israel is to blame, he told a conference of Arab police officials.

Mubarak, who discussed ways of advancing stalled peace efforts with President Ronald Reagan in Washington last month, said the U.S. administration was proposing ideas but has no full-fledged peace plan to offer.

"The U.S. administration has expressed readiness to put forward its own ideas and views after the parties voice their positions and demands," Mubarak said.

This apparently referred to the tour by Murphy, who conferred with Mubarak in Cairo Tuesday before travelling to Israel.

"I understood from the American side that its ideas at present have not yet crystallised or taken a clear-cut form," Mubarak said. "We must help in their formulation to bring them close to what we want. We remain free to accept or reject what the United States proposes."

"If it transpires that the proposed blueprint takes us back to the autonomy formula, as some (Israeli) circles say, our sincere advice will be that this formula be evolved into something else. Autonomy has been overtaken by events, and Israel has emptied it of substance."

Mubarak reiterated the Arab demand for an international peace conference to be attended by all parties, including the PLO, and the five permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

# School crisis in Arab sector in Israel

The following article is reprinted from the magazine, *Tanmiya*. The magazine is published by the Geneva-based The Welfare Association, a philanthropic foundation established in 1983.

FOR PALESTINIAN Arabs in Israel, the 1987-88 school year began with a one-day strike as nearly 230,000 Arab pupils protested difficult conditions affecting all aspects of school life — buildings, facilities and staff.

The Arab local councils in Israel also shut down for the day September 1 as part of the protest, having declared 1987 the "Year of Arab Education". Two one-day strikes had also been organised in May, but little has been done to improve conditions at Arab schools, which operate under the constant threat of further cuts in the education budget.

The budgetary constraints on the municipal councils are such that, as the head of the Qalanswa Council once put it, the municipality was unable even to provide chalk for school blackboards. The local councils have been pressing for budgets to build 300 school-rooms a year for the next five years.

The September 1987 edition of *Al Hadad* newsletter, published by the Association in Umm Al Fahem, estimated immediate needs at 1,400 more classrooms for regular studies — to say nothing of the need for laboratories and other specialised rooms. It said 4,000 more teachers were needed.

The newsletter noted, with some sarcasm, "The Jewish sector was not entirely strike-free on the first day of the school year. Parents in the town of Beit She'an, to the north of the West Bank, kept their schoolchildren away from school to protest the shortage of air conditioners in the classrooms. In our community, we would be grateful for the luxury of classrooms in which to put air conditioners."

## An uphill struggle

Largely through their own efforts, the Palestinians in Israel have slowly improved conditions in the education sector, although these remain far from exemplary. The late Dr. Sami Marei, who was the leading expert on Arab education in Israel, reviewed changes over a 20-year span in an essay in the *Arab Cultural Magazine*.

For example, assessing the state of functional illiteracy of the Arab population, Dr. Marei noted that this had dropped from 64 per cent in 1961 to 35.8 per cent in 1975 and 30.5 per cent in 1979 (functional illiteracy was calculated on the basis of all those over the age of 14 who had not attended any school at all, in addition to those who had completed four years of education).

The discrimination suffered by Arab pupils was reflected in the fact that there were 31 Arab pupils per class, compared to 26 Jewish pupils at the beginning of this decade. Dr. Marei estimated that in the 1981-82 academic

year, Arab schools had to rent nearly 5,000 classrooms to accommodate their students (compared to 1,000 rented in the Jewish sector).

In the 1970s, the number of new teaching posts opening up each year was decreasing in real terms. The number of posts increased by 3.4 per cent in 1975-76, 2.2 per cent in 1977-78, and 1.9 per cent in 1978-79. The drop-out rate in the Arab sector was alarming: Of 11,990 pupils who started 9th grade in the 1974-75 school year, only 3,827 reached 12th grade (the end of the secondary cycle).

## Community activism

Arab parents and community leaders have become increasingly active in the area of their children's education. Parents committees are formed on a local level, and the first conference on Arab education was held in 1984 (the first of a series of conferences on conditions in the Arab sector; others included meetings on health and on social conditions). The conference noted the importance of developing educational facilities, and the fact that nearly 30 per cent of the Arab population were students.

A Follow-Up Committee on Education was established by the conference to coordinate action and information-sharing between different localities. Its report last year indicated that little has changed. For instance, the number of lessons in the pupils' week had to be reduced as a result of imposed cuts. Students in the 9th grade in 1985-86 were taught a total of 28 periods, covering all subjects including Arabic language and the sciences.

In addition to the fact that the overall number of teachers was 4,000 too few (the present number is 8,700), the Committee noted that the number of science teachers was especially low, and estimated that at least 1,500 were needed in this area alone. In fact there were fears that proposed budget cuts might lead to the dismissal of 400 teachers.

The Committee estimated that another 2,000 classrooms were needed for laboratories, vocational training and for the special needs of handicapped children, in addition to the basic classrooms needed to replace unsuitable rented accommodation, and to accommodate the growing school population.

The Committee noted that, because of economic and social conditions, nearly 32 per cent of Arab pupils drop out before the end of the preparatory cycle, compared to 4 per cent in the Jewish sector. Only 60 per cent complete the compulsory education cycle, and only 50 per cent complete the secondary cycle, compared to 80 per cent of Jewish pupils. Meanwhile, the matriculation success rate of Arab stu-



Palestinian children in Israel: Bright faces, grim future.



dents is only 30 per cent.

## School tour

How do schools cope with the constraints on building and development of other facilities? Individual cases illustrate the nature of the problem. In Jaffa, for example, there was only one government school and four private schools serving the Arab sector in 1978. The schools were full to capacity, and the private schools had to turn away nearly 200 applicants.

After pressure by parents for a new government school, an old dilapidated building was turned into a school, attached to the existing secondary school. In 1980, it was separated from the comprehensive and called the Ukhwa School. In the 1981 school year, the parents demonstrated to protest the run-down conditions their children had to study in, and Ukhwa was transferred to a modern building — one which had housed a Jewish school that had moved to a different quarter.

Although the new building was in better shape than the previous one, it had been neglected, and the school authorities had to carry out repairs: 50 trees and a garden were planted in the grounds, with donations in kind from the parents' committee. Today, the school has 432 students in the elementary cycle, up from 187 when the school first started, and 25 teachers, with most of the teachers coming from areas outside Jaffa.

Part of the school expenses are covered by the municipality, but the bulk of the budget is provided by contributions from the parents and from local institutions like the Muslim Waqf. The school organises special remedial sessions for poor students, and uses the revenue to organise school trips and other extra-curricular activities like plays.

In Ramleh, the 1986-87 school year began with a three-week strike at the Arab elementary school, when pupils and their parents protested that an agreement signed earlier in the year was not carried out by the municipality. Under the agreement, the pupils were to be moved from their cramped temporary building to another that had housed a

Jewish school; another former schoolbuilding was to be converted into a sports ground; and suitable premises were to be found for the kindergarten.

The conditions under which the 730 Arab elementary school pupils studied were difficult indeed: the classrooms were distributed over several rented rooms and buildings in the town, many of which were unsuitable as classrooms. Two of the buildings had been damaged by burst water reservoirs and had had to be destroyed, further adding to the shortage of rooms. In the end, the parents' committee petitioned the Supreme Court in an effort to resolve the crisis, with support from the Follow-Up Committee.

## Living with danger

To the north of the country, in the village of Ain Al Sahla which lies below Umm Al Fahm, the parents protested the conditions at their children's elementary school building earlier this year. They said there was real danger that the walls and ceiling would collapse.

After repeated representations by the parents, the authorities responded with a suggestion that the school be shut down and the pupils distributed to the schools

in other villages, with the teachers presumably losing their jobs. The parents rejected this proposal and insisted on a new school building for the 174 pupils.

Last year also saw several protests in Acre, and pupils at the Amal Elementary School were kept away from school at the start of the 1986-87 school year. Parents noted that dangerous conditions at the school building, parts of which dated to Ottoman times.

Indeed, the school had been used as a police post during the Ottoman era, a fact reflected in its forbidding architecture and poor lighting, and was transformed into a school by the British mandate authorities. At one point conditions were so bad students had to carry umbrellas in the classrooms. Toilets were located outside the school and there was no covered playground to use in the winter months.

In the village of Tireh, in the Triangle, conditions were so bad at the Al Zahra elementary school that 45 to 47 pupils had to be crammed into each class after cuts were imposed in the 1986-87 school year and classes had to be merged. The number of teaching hours had been cut back to 597 from 617. Meanwhile, the village found it difficult to cope with the increase in the number of pre-school children, which rose by 127 compared to 105 the previous year.

In the village of Arraba, an additional floor was built at the school last year to ease classroom congestion, thanks entirely to the efforts of the parents' committee and the community. The community contributed the costs of building, and participated in the actual construction work which was completed within five days.

Indeed, according to the Follow-Up Committee information on the Arab sector as a whole, some 333 classrooms were built over the last five years upon the initiative of local councils, funded entirely from private sources. The government, the Committee said, had built only 383 classrooms over the five years.

## First steps for change

While physical conditions at Arab schools are certainly dismal, perhaps overshadowing the equally important need to upgrade the quality of education offered, the rising level of community involvement is a sign of the determination for change.

The existence of the Follow-Up Committee is an encouraging development. It has organised further conferences and meetings on education, and it assists parents committees lobbying for better facilities.

Since its formation, the Committee has engaged in an information-gathering exercise to pinpoint actual needs and to underline the discrimination against the Arab sector. So far, it has collected facts and figures from 86 Arab towns and villages, and is feeding the information into computers to arrive at accurate and easily up-dated data to ensure a better future for Palestinian children.

School figures, Arab and Jewish sectors		
	Arab	Jewish
Average pupils/school	486	369
Average pupils/class	32	27
Classes with up to 24 pupils (%)	17	36
Classes over 35 pupils (%)	40	27
Students sitting matriculation in theoretical subjects (%)	77	91

Source: Information collected by Follow-Up Committee on Arab Education, printed in *Issues in Arab Education*, June 1987, the bulletin of the Follow-Up Committee and the Regional Committee of Heads of Arab Local Councils.

# Computers predict education can help eradicate AIDS

By Jim Fuller

WASHINGTON — Scientists using sophisticated computers have found that a vigorous public education programme could eventually help eradicate the deadly disease AIDS.

Researchers at U.S. laboratories and universities are using supercomputers to develop mathematical models to predict the course of the AIDS (acquired immune deficiency syndrome) epidemic and help public health officials plot strategies against the disease.

Carlos Castillo-Chavez, a mathematician at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York, said in a telephone interview that computer models show that education about the steps each individual can take to avoid acquiring the AIDS virus can have a tremendous impact on the spread of the disease.

"For example, it is quite clear mathematically that if individuals reduce their number of sexual partners, that can strongly influence whether the disease remains or is eradicated," he said. "It is also clear that the use of condoms would reduce transmission of the virus by a great factor."

Castillo-Chavez added that because of the complex course of the disease, in which individuals may remain infectious for many years without symptoms, it could take a long time before the effects of education are seen. "According to our model, even if the disease is eventually eradicated, it may be decades before the number of infected individuals begins to decrease," he said. "The number of cases could rise tremendously before it starts to decline."

AIDS, transmitted mainly through blood and body fluids during sexual intercourse and the sharing of contaminated needles, disables the body's immune system, leaving it easy prey to certain rare cancers and infections.

Once individuals become infected with the AIDS virus, they remain at risk of developing the disease even though they may be symptom-free for years. Symptomless carriers unknowingly infect others and thus fuel the AIDS epidemic. Researchers estimate that for each reported AIDS case, 50 to 100 people may be infected with the virus.

Castillo-Chavez cautions that the so-called built-in increase in the number of infected people in the short run "raises the possibility that people may misperceive education as a cause of increased promiscuity, rather than as controlling the disease."

## Long-term campaigns

"They may see only how slowly the total number of infected individuals decreases, and because of that tendency, in the short run, education may even seem to increase sharply the number of cases of individuals who develop AIDS," he said.

Because it can take the average person infected with the virus up to eight years to develop full-blown AIDS, Castillo-Chavez said, education campaigns must be viewed as long-term. He estimated it will take about 16 years before the number of AIDS cases begins to fall dramatically as a result of education programmes.

According to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, efforts to educate the

population on how to avoid AIDS may already be showing results. The department reported recently that the incidence of new infection among certain population groups may have declined somewhat from the rates in the early 1980s. For example, declines have been noted in certain large homosexual populations, and the rate of AIDS infection no longer appears to be rising among blood donors and military applicants.

The researchers at Cornell hope that their supercomputer models will also help health officials make rational decisions about dealing with AIDS, since many public health decisions are currently made on the basis of very little information.

"We have a mathematical description of the transmission of AIDS," Castillo-Chavez said. "It is possible to identify with this kind of model the most important social groups involved in transmission of the disease."

The researchers are using the computer model to simulate a number of major cities that have been hard-hit by the AIDS epidemic, including New York, Los Angeles, Mexico City and Montreal. According to Castillo-Chavez, each of these cities has different characteristics that could yield insight into the epidemic.

For example, both New York and Los Angeles have large numbers of homosexuals and intravenous drug users, both high-risk groups for AIDS. In Montreal, most AIDS literature is in English, although French is the dominant language, and the schools are dominated by French Catholics who are opposed to sex education.

A door-to-door study To gather data on many of these parameters, the researchers are joining with sociologists who will conduct field studies and search the sociological literature and census data.

Data derived from such models should be useful to the U.S. Centres for Disease Control, which plans to initiate a national survey to determine the extent of AIDS infection in the general population. The door-to-door study is not expected to be completed before June 1990. Until then, health officials will have to continue to rely on the reported rates of infection among the military population and blood banks, which researchers warn are underestimated because both groups discourage homosexuals and drug abusers from applying.

Castillo-Chavez also warns that there are dangers in relying too much on mathematical models. "I'm very fearful that the information we obtain might increase racial tension," he said. "The disease is spreading the most among the poor, more of whom are black and Hispanic. But if we try to use our model to help stop the disease, the results might also be used to increase bigotry."

He said mathematical models used to study epidemic diseases can only provide advice and direction and should not be taken as the final answer. The Cornell scientists are collaborating with a research group at Los Alamos National Laboratory, which is exploring alternative approaches such as partnership and risk models to predict the course of the AIDS epidemic. — U.S. Information Agency.

# For black reporters in South Africa, getting the story is seldom easy

By Greg Myre  
The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — In a country where the media faces constant obstacles, no one has it tougher than South Africa's black journalists.

Yet they consistently produce some of the most detailed reporting on the complex situation in this deeply divided country, and play an increasingly prominent role in the anti-apartheid movement.

Several journalists have been among the thousands of black activists detained during a 19-month-old state of emergency. Free-lance journalist Brian Sokutu has been held the entire period without charge.

The government also has threatened to close leading black-oriented newspapers, but they continue to direct harsh criticism at the white authorities.

"Since there are limited outlets for black expression in South Africa, black journalists play a particularly important role in articulating black aspirations and frustrations," said Keith Lister, the white publisher of City Press.

## White-owned

Black journalists make up virtually the entire staff of black-oriented — but white-owned — newspapers such as City Press and The Sowetan. A handful of blacks have prominent editing and writing posts at "white" newspapers like The Star of Johannesburg, the nation's largest daily and a frequent government critic.

However, numerous attempts over the years to establish nationally circulated, black-owned publications have failed, usually for financial reasons.

Until the 1970s, blacks wrote almost exclusively for black publications that focused on the black social scene and sports, and had

little political content.

Only in the past two decades have mass-circulation black publications become overtly political and regularly challenged the white-led government's apartheid policies of racial segregation.

"Our young reporters now consider themselves blacks first and journalists second," said Aggrey Klaaste, editor of the Sowetan. "They see their work as part of the political struggle in South Africa."

Like all South African journalists, black reporters are bound by

"Our young reporters consider themselves blacks first and journalists second. They see their work as part of the political struggle in South Africa."

the extensive press restrictions and state of emergency regulations that limit reporting on unrest, security force actions and a host of politically sensitive matters.

But black journalists face additional difficulties.

Several publications aimed at blacks, including New Nation and The Sowetan, are on the brink of closure for allegedly promoting organisations such as the outlawed African National Congress.

The New Nation, a weekly financed by the Roman Catholic church, appears closest to being shut down. It has challenged the government regulations in court.

The Sowetan received an official warning for a story about the ANC condemning "necklacing," a practice by black radicals who set alight a gasoline-soaked tire placed around the neck of a victim, usually a suspected government informer. The government complained that the article placed the ANC in a favourable light.

"It's a no-win situation," said Klaaste. "If we report aggressively, we're going to be closed down."

If we play by the government's rules, we lose credibility in the black community."

"White readers complain that I'm too radical, and black readers say I'm not radical enough," said Jon Qwelane, a reporter and columnist for The Star.

## Journalistic objectivity

Qwelane and others say black reporters bristle when white editors start to talk about traditional journalistic objectivity.

"My house was bulldozed in a

forced removal when I was 10," Qwelane said. "I've been arrested, forced to ride black buses and trains, denied the right to vote. How can I divorce my personal experiences from my reporting? I know what these people are feeling because I'm in the exact same situation."

Many leading black journalists have been detained or arrested. Klaaste and Percy Qoboza, editor of City Press until his death Jan. 17, were held without charge for five months in 1977. Zwickl Sigulu, editor of New Nation, has been detained since December 1986. Qwelane has been arrested several times, and is deaf in his right ear from a severe beating in 1977 by two white men he says were plainclothes policemen.

Some black reporters say their greatest fear is from the black community.

Qwelane says that strictly for concern of his own personal safety, he has not written a column condemning "necklacing."

"I've seen a necklacing and it's the most horrible thing you can imagine," he said. "But if I con-

demned it in print, some groups would say I'm not supporting the struggle. I admit it, I feel intimidated."

In a recent column, Qwelane expressed his public ambivalence toward the issue of violence:

"I am not advocating violence here. If the truth must be told, I am not condemning it, either."

Despite the difficulties they face, black reporters have unique advantages in covering racial turbulence in South Africa. They live in the townships and under the same apartheid laws on which they report. They often speak several African languages and are well known and respected in their communities.

White reporters do not cover the communities on a regular basis.

When white journalists travel to the townships, they sometimes are greeted with suspicion and may face a language barrier.

Despite their allegiance to their readers, black publications often are critical of their own community. Most black newspapers have condemned the black-on-black violence in the southeastern city of Pietermaritzburg, where about 400 people have died since early last year.

Although the size and influence of the black press is growing, few blacks write for publications read by white. Some black journalists say this is the most important audience they need to reach.

Qoboza, in a 1981 article aimed at whites, wrote:

"If you sometimes get mad at me because the sentiments I express keep you awake at night, then I am glad."

"I do not see why I should bear the brunt of insomnia worrying about what will happen tomorrow. If many of us can keep awake at night then maybe we will do the sensible thing. Talk together about our joint future."

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## Strength and style head for showdown at Calgary slopes

CALGARY (R) — The beast and the artist, the dominant forces of Alpine skiing, will settle the question of their disputed mountain dominion on the Olympic slopes.

The duel featuring the rugged strength of ebullient Italian Alberto Tomba and the flowing grace of the quiet Swiss Pirmin Zurbriggen promises to be a highlight on Mount Allan.

Tomba la Bomba has blasted aside all world cup rivals in the slalom and giant slalom this season, the big bang presaged by bronze in the giant at last year's world championships.

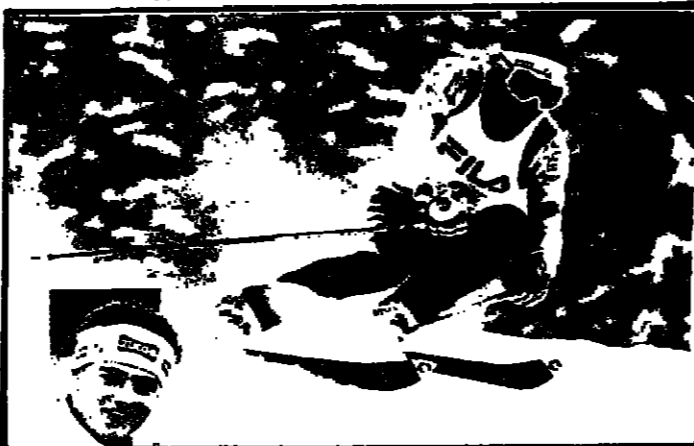
But the undisputed king at Crans-Montana was Zurbriggen, winner of the giant and super-giant and silver medalist in the downhill and combination. The addition of a super-G and combination offers a five-title sweep beyond the triples achieved by Austrian Toni Sailer (1956) and France's Jean-Claude Killy (1968).

But Zurbriggen needs no reminding how elusive Olympic fame can be after leaving the 1984 games in Sarajevo without a medal having fallen in the slalom and finished fourth in the downhill. Zurbriggen replaced Tomba at the top of the overall world cup standings with his second downhill win of the season just before Calgary but the Italian, who takes on his rival in all bar the downhill, is nothing if not confident.

Other downhill candidates include Swiss Daniel Mahrer, Ita-



Pirmin Zurbriggen

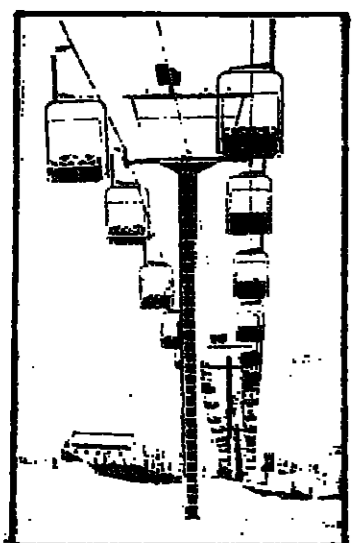


Alberto Tomba

lian Michael Mair and Canadians Rob Boyd and Felix Belczyk.

Veteran Swede Ingemar Stenmark, the most consistent winner in world cup history, and Marc Girardelli, Luxembourg's one-man skiing band, will be competing in the Olympic arena from which they were banned last time.

Stenmark, slalom and giant slalom gold medalist in 1980 has regained his amateur status but the odds are against a third Olympic title one month short of his 32nd birthday.



## Heiden Olympic story will require rewrite

CALGARY (R) — Eric Heiden owns every Olympic men's speed skating record.

But after the XV Winter Games, the 1980 hero's Olympic story will be sub-titled: "and then there were none."

There is no mystery to what will happen to Heiden's monopoly of the five records — a wrecking crew of specialists operating on the lightning-quick indoor surface at the new \$38.9 million Olympic oval look sure to smash them all.

World champion Nikolai Gulyayev of the Soviet Union is convinced Heiden will be totally eclipsed and said: "I think there will be world records in all five distances."

Seven record times were clocked at a world cup meeting here last December in the cavernous, concrete arena that houses the fastest track in the world.

The best race could come fittingly quickly — in Sunday's opening event, the 500 metres, where a brilliant American duo battle a host of European and Asian contenders.

World record holder Nick Thometz and world sprint champion Dan Jansen give the U.S. team an imposing look.

Olympic champion Sergei Fokitshev of the Soviet Union, Uwe-Jens Mey of East Germany, Akira Kuroiwa of Japan and Ki Tae Bae of South Korea are among an army of genuine pretenders.

Olympic 5,000 metres champion Tomas Gustafson should dominate long distances despite having a new outlook on racing.

The Swede has taken to wearing goggles to keep his contact lenses from flaking off in the cold, dry air.

In women's skating, a pair of East Germans — Karin Kania and Christa Rothenburger — are aiming to pull off a major gold heist.

But American Bonnie Blair, a

## 1988 WINTER OLYMPICS



Karin Kania of East Germany

former 500 metres world record holder, sees it differently.

"The track will favour technical skaters, ones who can handle the fast, tight turns," said Blair, describing her own strengths

evinced by her reign as world short track champion.

"Three medals here are not beyond my capabilities," the perky brunette said with a sparkle in her eye.

### FOR SALE

Volvo 760, silver grey, 1983. Customs duty unpaid. All additions.

Please call: 669177.

## OLYMPIC BRIEFS

From Calgary, Alberta  
The Associated Press

### Softball decision postponed

A DECISION whether to add women's softball as a medal sport for the 1992 Summer Olympics has been postponed until September, an official said Tuesday. Don Porter, president of the International Softball Federation (ISF), said he had been told that the International Olympic Committee (IOC) would take up the matter at its 94th session in Seoul, prior to the start of the Summer games. Porter said he had hoped to have the issue decided at the IOC's 93rd session, which opened here Monday night. "I'm still optimistic that it will be added, but it's disappointing that the issue won't be resolved for another few months," he said. Softball is being proposed as a women's counterpart to men's baseball, which has been added to the 1992 Olympic medal-sport lineup.

### Wild-west atmosphere

CALGARY's wild-west cowboy atmosphere has infected many Olympic visitors in the last few days, including IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch. At a party Monday night following the opening of the IOC's 93rd session, the normally staid Samaranch showed a different side when he donned a white cowboy hat and then threw it into the crowd with a "yippeee." It prompted Steve Woodward, a writer for the USA Today newspaper, to comment that "Juan Antonio turned into Juan San Antonio." San Antonio is a city in Texas, the U.S. cowboy heartland.

### Repairs on cauldron

WORKERS were scurrying Tuesday to make repairs to the Olympic cauldron to ensure it will be ready for the lighting ceremonies Saturday that officially open the Winter Games. Workers had just installed a new metre for the cauldron but failed to properly purge the lines with nitrogen before lighting the torch Monday, said Gordon Lee, a Canadian Western National Gas spokesman. The ensuing buildup of gas led to a blast that destroyed a 4.5-metre shield and caused minor damage to the burner system, but no one was injured. After repairs are made, tests will be conducted before Saturday's ceremonies, said Olympics spokesman Renee Smith. Lee said there would be no danger to the final torch bearer who lights the cauldron to culminate the cross-Canada torch relay.

### Jamaicans capture imagination

THE JAMAICAN bobsled team, which has sprung from nowhere in the last year, has captured the imagination of the Olympic-watching public. The team from the tropical Caribbean island didn't even have snowboots until last November. Now they have been the subject of magazine articles, television profiles and even hot-selling sweatshirts. A reggae-music training song they composed — one of the members sings in a band — was marketed by RCA, with royalties going to the team. On Wednesday, the competitors were to be the guests of honour at a \$10-per-ticket fund-raiser at a Calgary restaurant.

## Men in wire masks hold key to ice hockey gold

CALGARY (R) — The men in the wire masks could hold the key to glory in the Olympic ice hockey tournament.

Crucial saves by some of the game's best goaltenders could provide the difference between the world's top hockey powers.

In Andy Moog and sensational 18-year-old Sean Burke, host Canada boasts two goalkeepers of outstanding talent capable of turning the tournament with a flash of brilliance.

Sweden will rely heavily on the superb Peter Lindmark but the ever powerful but recently vulnerable Soviet Union are still searching for an heir to the great Vladislav Tretiak, who retired in 1984.

The Soviets have become used to winning over the last three decades but uncertainty over their goaltending position has clearly unsettled the squad. Sweden are the top seeds here by virtue of their victory over the

Soviets in the world championship last year and coach Tommy Sandlin's team will play in a group that includes their Scandinavian rivals Finland and Canada.

The other six-team group features the Soviets, the U.S. and the strong but inconsistent Czechoslovaks.

### Porous-looking Soviet team

The Soviets have become accustomed more to losing than winning in recent months.

Since losing the world championship to Sweden and losing to the Canadians in the Canada Cup, the Izvestia Cup and the World Youth Championship, veteran coach Viktor Tikhonov has drafted in a clutch of untried young players.

Tikhonov has even played psychological games by stating that Canada have the edge and will win the gold in front of their own fans.



**JORDANIAN SKIER HITS RECORD:** A skiing competition was held at Courchevel, France, in January bringing together leading skiers from North America, Australia and several European countries and a Jordanian. Dr. Shukri Shami, a member of the Jordan University of Science and Technology staff, won a silver medal for his record performance of 56.92 seconds in the Giant slalom. Shami has taken an active interest in skiing over the 12 years. But it was the first time he enters an international competition. The 1992 Winter Olympics will be held in Courchevel.

## N. Korea links Olympics to Korean reunification

CALGARY (AP) — A top North Korean sports official said Tuesday that any talks with South Korea about participation in the Summer Olympics must also include the issue of Korean reunification.

Chang Ung, secretary general of the North Korean Olympic Committee, also accused the government and Olympic organisers in Seoul of being the main obstacle to his country's participation.

North Korea announced a boycott when its demand to co-host the Summer Games was rejected. Cuba and Ethiopia also decided to boycott the games in support of North Korea.

In an hour-long interview, Chang said the North has proposed holding preliminary discussions Feb. 19 in Panmunjom to set the stage for meetings between politicians, leading dignitaries and Olympic officials.

He said such direct talks would focus on splitting television rights fees from the Olympics, allowing free access to the North for Olympic athletes, officials and journalists and other technical and logistical questions.

However, he said repeatedly that discussions on the North's involvement in the Summer Games must be part of larger discussions aimed at reunifying the two countries.

The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has mediated four sets of talks between North and South and has offered to let Pyongyang stage all or parts of five sports during the Summer Games.

Chang said the North still wants to host six full events but the number of sports in any co-host package was no longer the most important point.

"We love the Olympics," said Chang, who is in Calgary with North Korea's six-member team for the Winter Olympics. "But first, we have to consider our nation's fate."

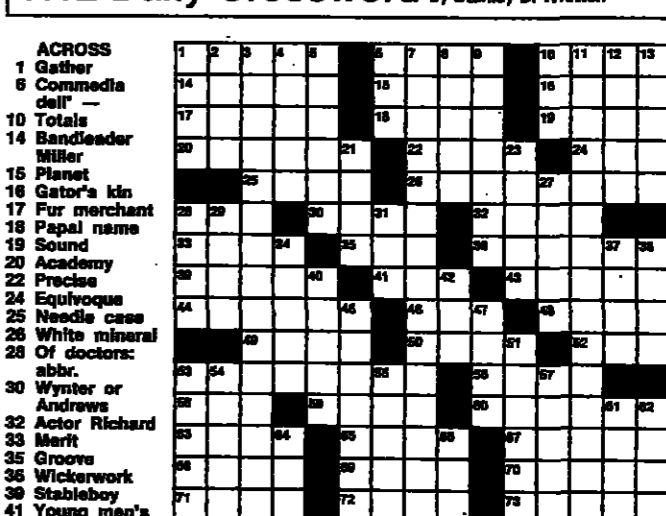
"It is a sign of the unity of Korea. First, we have to protect national interests. If the Olympics should make certain contributions to the reunification of our divided nation, it is OK. But if anything should make some obstacles to the unification of the whole nation, then we cannot agree."

"I hope something comes out good for us," Chang said.

IOC President Juan Samaranch said last week that the IOC was willing to reopen its talks with the North under certain conditions in hopes of getting Pyongyang and two close allies, Cuba and Ethiopia, to the Summer Games.

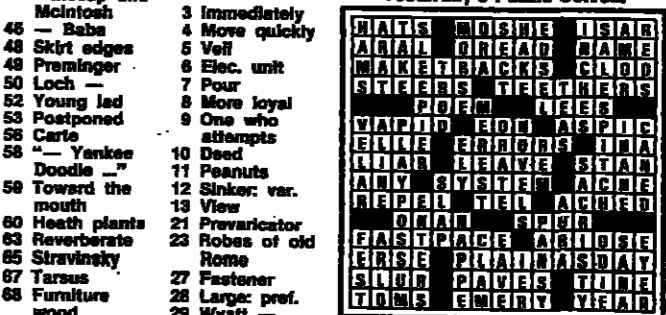
Sources, speaking on the condition of anonymity, said the IOC's focus may be shifting from placing some events in the North to getting the North to Seoul as part of a unified Korean team.

## THE Daily Crossword by Stanley B. Whittman



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:



1. Latin word 2. Variant: abbr.

3. Immediately 4. Move quickly 5. Vell 6. Elec. unit 7. Pour 8. More loyal 9. One who attempts 10. Dead 11. Peanuts 12. Sinner: var. 13. View 14. Prevaricator 15. Robes of old Rome 16. Fastener 17. Large: pref. 18. Wyatt 19. Therefore 20. Procrastination 21. Nick of 22. flimdom 23. Gullible 24. Inquisitive 25. Subway 26. Pub offering 27. More regretful 28. High tidal wave 29. Woe 30. Woe

51. Woolen blanket 52. Food 53. regimens 54. Man with a mite 55. High tidal wave 56. Decay 57. Cubes and 58. Tigers 59. Chok 60. voice 61. Turk. 62. weight 63. weight 64. weight 65. weight 66. Decay

## Dr. Maurice P. Dahdaleh

M.B.B.S. (London), M.R.C.P. (U.K.)  
NEUROLOGIST

Has moved his private clinic from Palestine Hospital to its new premises at 31, Iben Khaldoun Street, Jabal Amman, (near Khalidi Hospital and opposite Rawhi Pharmacy)

For appointments please call 640422 or 640423

## SUPER-DELUXE VILLA FOR RENT OR SALE

Formed from 3 floors and roof with inside stairs. Wide salons, wide American kitchen, 4 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Ground floor for servants. Garage extends to 4 cars. Inside lift. Built with good stone and Karmid with trasse. Supplied with warming equipment and TV cameras. Super-deluxe furnishings. Two telephone numbers.

Located at Mecca St. Um Al Summaq the North

For more details, please call tel. 811036, 824353, Amman.

## FEMALE VACANCY

A women's development project has an opening for a full-time field programme assistant. Applicant must:

- hold a university degree in the social sciences or related fields.
- a minimum of 3 years employment or volunteer experience in mobilizing communities for their own development, preferably in income-generating schemes.
- fluency in Arabic.
- reading & writing English capacity.
- also to travel throughout Jordan with overnight stay if needed.

Please send recent bio data with salary history to the Women's Project Director, P.O. Box 925841, Amman, Jordan. Deadline is February 25, 1988.

## THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY SCHOOL

The International Community School invites applicants for the following posts that fall vacant in September 1988.

Teacher of English as a Foreign Language to cover the age range 5 - 13 years. Applicants must hold a formal TESL/TEFL qualification and preferably have some experience of teaching younger children.

Teacher of Music to cover the age range 4 - 13 years. Applicants must hold British teaching qualifications or their equivalent.

Application forms are available from the School Secretary, Telephone 841070.

Cinema Tel: 677420

## CONCORD

GIRLS JUST WANT TO HAVE FUN



Performances: 3, 5, 6, 10, 8, 30, 10, 30

Cinema Tel: 675573

## OPERA

THE GREAT AMERICAN GIRL ROBBERY



Performances: 3, 30, 6, 15, 8, 30, 10, 30

Cinema Tel: 677420

## PLAZA

RUNNING SCARED



Performances: 3, 30, 6, 10, 8, 30, 10, 30

## 5,099 delinquent phone subscribers owe TCC JD 1m

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) has cut telephone lines of 5,099 subscribers last month for their failure to pay accumulated dues over the first nine months of 1987. TCC Director General Mohammad Shabed Ismail was quoted as saying to Al Rai newspaper.

Ismail said that the total amount required from those subscribers, who had been issued

warnings by the TCC for their delay before the cut was made, amounted to JD 1.028 million.

So far, he said, only 2,075 subscribers paid their dues and had their lines re-connected.

Ismail said that new instructions have been issued to the effect that bills are to be paid in full and that the TCC will not allow subscribers to pay their accumulated dues by instalment.

## Jordanian exports double

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's national exports in the first nine months of 1987 amounted to JD 17.325 million, according to a statistical bulletin issued by the Central Bank of Jordan.

The bulletin said that exports in the same period of 1986 amounted to JD 8.676 million, and that most exports went to Arab countries followed by the European Community nations.

Other Jordanian exports went to Eastern Europe, India, Japan and other Asian nations.

Also, according to the bulletin, a total of 204 vessels docked at Aqaba port in the first 11 months of 1987. The bulletin said that 19,015 passengers arrived at the sea port on ships while the number of those leaving the country through the port city amounted to 12,179 in the same period.

## Industry chief stresses need to boost output

AMMAN (J.T.) — Chamber of Industry President Khaldoun Abu Hassan has stressed the importance of a sound industrial sector as the basis for a healthy and balanced economic growth.

In a prologue he wrote for the new issue of the chamber's magazine "The Industry Message," Abu Hassan said all concerned parties should join efforts towards passing the hurdles impeding industrial development, especially in a resource-limited country like Jordan.

He said that once the Chamber of Industry succeeds in identifying the shortfalls and look into their causes, it would be easy to further enhance the industrialisation process in Jordan.

Abu Hassan pointed out that many countries have been successful in shifting towards industrialisation.

## Bahrain draws guidelines for assessing credit risks

BAHRAIN (R) — Bahrain's monetary authorities have drawn up a framework for assessing credit risk to help banks determine the level of loan loss provisions for countries and borrowers with payments difficulties.

The Bahrain Monetary Agency (BMA) said Tuesday it issued details to all banks incorporated on the island but added it had emphasised the system "should not be regarded as an exhaustive or definitive framework."

The move, announced as Bahrain's major banks are declaring 1987 results, follows an international trend towards increasing provisions against Third World debt.

The BMA said in a statement it had in recent years consistently encouraged adequate provisioning against loans to borrowers or

countries experiencing repayment difficulties.

They agency added the framework was issued "in encouraging banks to ensure that they have adequate levels of provisions and to assist in the process of determining the necessary extent of provisioning."

Banks said it was based on a points system designed to assess credit risk on a sliding scale.

Bahrain's biggest offshore bank Arab Banking Corporation said last week it had set aside \$375 million in loan provisions in its 1987 accounts and declared zero profit.

A consortium bank with heavy Latin American debt exposure, Arabank International, declared a \$132 million 1987 loss earlier in the month and set aside \$129 million in loan provisions.

## Foreign liabilities exceed assets at banks in U.S.

BASLE, Switzerland (R) — U.S. banks took in more from the rest of the world than they lent during the third quarter of 1987, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) said Wednesday.

The last time that happened was in 1975.

U.S. banks' foreign liabilities rose by \$52.6 billion to \$497.7 billion in the quarter, while their foreign assets grew by \$22.0 billion to \$488.1 billion.

Most of the gain in liabilities — a record \$32 billion a quarter inflow of foreign funds — came as high U.S. interest rates attracted foreign deposits.

Banks account for deposits as liabilities, since they must pay out interest on them. Loans, on which they receive interest payments, are counted as assets.

The BIS said banks in industrialised, capitalist nations lent \$192.9 billion during the third quarter, boosting their total cross-border claims to \$3,779.1 billion as of Sept. 30, 1987.

It said non-OPEC developing nations withdrew \$1.4 billion of bank deposits from these banks.

The Third World's total borrowing from these banks fell by \$5.5 billion to \$368.7 billion, the BIS said.

## Kuwait increases stake in British Petroleum

LONDON (AP) — The Kuwait Investment Office said it boosted its stake in British Petroleum (B.P.) Co. Plc. Tuesday to 19.24 per cent from 18.91 per cent by buying four million partly paid shares.

The London-based investment arm of the Kuwaiti government said it bought three million partly paid B.P. shares at 75 pence (\$1.31) each and one million partly paid shares at 76 pence (\$1.38) each.

The office began accumulating its B.P. stake soon after the British government sold £2.27 billion (\$4 billion) worth of shares in the oil giant in October. The share sale was massively under-subscribed because it coincided with the stock market crash.

The British treasury said in January it had received assurances from the Kuwaiti government that the investment office does not intend to launch a takeover bid for B.P.

# OPEC president urges all oil producers to cooperate

CALGARY (R) — The president of OPEC said Tuesday that he had urged non-OPEC oil producers to exercise restraint to maintain stability in the world market but did not ask for specific output or price limits.

"What we would like all oil producers to do is to exercise a certain amount of restraint," OPEC President Rikman Lukman told a news conference in Calgary, Canada's oil capital.

Lukman, Nigeria's minister of petroleum resources, has held a series of meetings over the past three days with Canadian government officials and executives of oil companies operating in the country.

In addition to seeking help from outside OPEC — the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries — in maintaining an oil price range of \$18 to \$20 per barrel, he has been discussing natural gas and petrochemical developments.

Lukman said OPEC members were restraining their own output to keep a balance between supply and demand and added: "We

expect other players in the field to come along with us and cooperate."

Asked whether he had asked Canadian officials to restrain production or set minimum prices, he said: "We don't go about suggesting things like that to governments. We just point out to them... the need to contribute in whatever way they can to help establish stability."

"We want to see the price of oil evolve on a grading scale over a period of time in orderly fashion to stop these up and downs," he said.

He said oil prices "should rally around \$18 per barrel... provided we produce what we say we are producing and provided other people do not go ahead and produce a lot more than they are now."

He said that OPEC members

excluding Iraq "are producing a lot below the 15.06 million barrels per day" target agreed in December and Iraq is producing another two million to 3.2 million barrels per day.

Asked about the prospects of the OPEC members — excluding Iraq, which was not a part of the agreement — holding to the output target limit, he said: "We will hold it."

He repeated earlier assertions that, contrary to some oil industry reports, Nigeria was not selling oil below official prices and had refused to do so when asked.

Asked whether, as some analysts on Wall Street have felt, OPEC was losing its "muscle," he said: "We ask who was responsible for the price going back from \$10 to \$18. It was not Wall Street."

The Nigerian oil minister said his country was interested in buying into U.S. or Canadian companies' refineries as a way of ensuring markets but said that was not part of his personal mission.

## Soviets increase imports of grain

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Soviet Union produced its third-largest total grain harvest last year, but the output and the quality of wheat was still low that Moscow was forced to import huge quantities of bread grain, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) said Tuesday.

Much of the imported wheat has come from the United States under a subsidy programme that allows selected foreign customers to buy farm commodities at prices below U.S. market levels.

Last month the Soviet Union officially reported the 1987 grain crop at 211.3 million tonnes, up slightly from 210.1 million tonnes in 1986, the first back-to-back harvests of more than 200 million tonnes.

According to the report's annual listings, the 1987 harvest was the largest since the record output of 237.4 million tonnes in 1978. The next biggest was 223.8 million tonnes in 1976.

The USDA had been estimating

last year's Soviet harvest at 210 million tonnes. Although Moscow did not include a breakdown for 1987 production of all grains, department experts estimated last year's wheat harvest at 80.5 million tonnes, well below the 92.3 million tonnes produced in 1986.

"Not only is the 1987 USSR wheat crop estimated to be down from last year's good harvest, but quality was apparently also affected by adverse harvesting weather," the department reported. "Reflecting this, bread-quality wheat and durum (wheat for pasta) have accounted for about 90 per cent of USSR wheat purchases to date."

The current Soviet purchasing pattern is in sharp contrast to a year ago when feed wheat for livestock accounted for nearly a fourth of the wheat imports.

Even so, the Soviet Union's total grain imports are substantial and are estimated at 32 million tonnes in the 1987-88 trade year which runs through June 30. That is up one million tonnes from the forecast a month ago and compares with 28.5 million tonnes

imported from all sources in 1986-87.

The report said that of the 32 million tonnes the Soviets are expected to import in 1987-88, purchases of U.S. wheat total 8.1 million tonnes.

A tonne is approximately 2,205 pounds and is equal to 36.7 bushels of wheat or soybeans, or 39.4 bushels of corn.

Meanwhile, the 1987 Soviet harvest included record yields of coarse grains such as rye, barley, oats, corn, sorghum and millet, which have resulted in smaller purchases of coarse grain and feed wheat from foreign suppliers.

Sales of U.S. wheat to the Soviet Union have involved subsidy arrangements under the department's export enhancement programme, or EEP. Private exporters get free USDA-owned surplus commodities to make up for lower prices charged to the Soviets, or other designated foreign buyers.

The subsidies vary but mostly have run around \$40 per tonne of wheat, or the equivalent of \$1.09 per bushel.

FORECAST FOR THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1988

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Rieger Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** You will have an excellent opportunity to win the lottery of a project which has been troubling you for some time. If there are any trips you must take soon, now is a good time to make the arrangements.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19):** Take care of any business obligations you have early in the day. Tonight will be a fine time for socializing and making many new contacts.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20):** You can be of real service to the public at this time if you get into some social activities. This should be a wonderful night for romance.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21):** Stop procrastinating about some important business matters. Try to create an atmosphere of cooperation with your co-workers.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21):** If you have to do any research work, now is the time to find the information you need. Pay special attention to your health.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21):** Work on improving the situation at home so that it will become a more comfortable place. Smooth out any arguments with family and friends.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22):** Have a few good friends in who are cheerful and helpful, and have a happy and comfortable evening. Be very cautious while driving.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22):** An expert can give you fine advice for adding to your income. Listen carefully to this person's suggestions, and follow them.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21):** You can obtain a long-desired wish if you set your mind to it and arrange your budget accordingly. Work on improving your property.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21):** If you do any socializing this evening, stay around only those people with whom you are compatible. Be sure to drive carefully.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20):** Look carefully at the amount of work you have to do, and arrange a schedule which will allow plenty of time for recreation.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19):** If you use a bit of charm, you can easily get some friends and co-workers to stand behind a new project you have in mind.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20):** Stay alert to what is going on around you today, and you could find some great opportunities. This is a good time to plan some recreation.

FORECAST FOR FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1988

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

From the Carroll Rieger Institute

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** Some delays or messages may show you off schedule a bit, but be sure to keep any promises you have made to others. This evening will be a good time to further any present business interests.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19):** This will be a very fast moving day in business, so keep your hand and think carefully. Set aside some time for relaxation tonight.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20):** Your mate may be feeling a bit depressed today, so do whatever you can to improve the situation. Be sure to drive with care.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21):** A business associate has some great new ideas which can help you advance, so listen to this person and show your gratitude for the help.

**MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21):** Moonchilding your signs can help you to become more efficient. Pay particular attention to the state of your health.

**LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21):** This could be an unpleasant evening if you don't keep a promise you have made to your mate. Be more kind and considerate to your friends.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22):** You will have an opportunity to improve home conditions and create better harmony among your family. This is a good time for entertaining.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22):** If at all possible, any necessary appointments should be scheduled for this evening. Arrange a new recreation with your friends.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21):** Attend to the needs of your kin, especially those of a monetary nature. A trusted adviser can give you some good suggestions.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21):** Some good friends can do much to help you achieve your goals, so don't hesitate to ask for assistance if you think you need it.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20):** If you are having any financial difficulties, talk to an expert who can help you overcome them. Try to be more efficient in your work.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19):** Contact a successful person you know for some good advice on how to improve your situation. Help out a friend who is having a tough time.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20):** You can find the solution to an anxiety you have by discussing it with a good friend. Go out on the town tonight, but don't spend too much.

**If Your Child is Born Today:** He or she will be very open-minded, having many definite opinions, but will also be quite willing to listen to those of others. As fine an education as possible should be provided, and it should include foreign languages since much travel is possible during the lifetime.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!  
© 1988, McNaught Synd.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

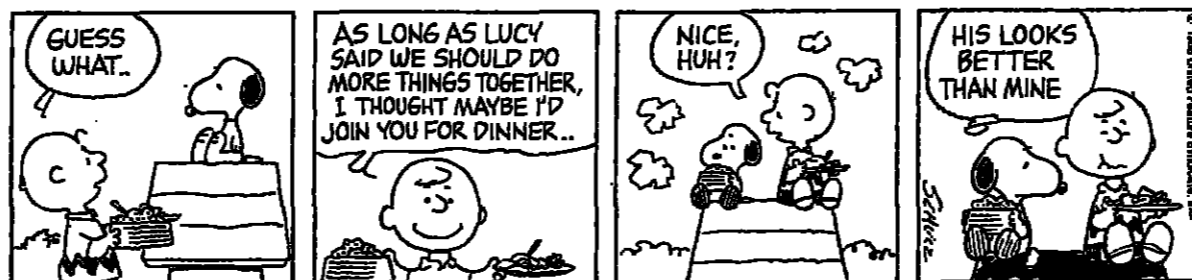
LONDON (R) — Shares continued mixed in late trading but operators were to a small extent encouraged by the higher Wall Street opening, dealers said. At 1530 GMT Wednesday the FTSE 100 was up 6.2 points at 1,713.4 after a low of 1,704.3 and a high of 1,716.2. Volume at 1500 GMT was a modest 249 million shares, with institutional investors again keeping out of the market because of concern over current U.K. industrial disputes, particularly the Ford strike, and the near term direction of domestic interest rates. Friday's publication of the U.K. retail price index and the U.S. December trade figures contributed to the nervous tone. Dealers expect the recent low volume to continue ahead of Friday, with the U.S. December trade figures forecast to show a deficit of around \$13.75 billion compared with \$13.2 billion in November. The U.K. retail price index, Britain's main measure of inflation, is expected to show a small monthly increase. Dealers said the figure is of major importance in the current climate, with many investors worried that interest rates will soon have to rise to help contain inflation.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One Sterling	1.7590/7600	U.S. dollar
One U.S. dollar	1.2678/88	Canadian dollar
	1.6905/12	Deutsche marks
	1.8976/86	Dutch guilders
	1.3840/50	Swiss francs
	35.33/37	Belgian francs
	5.7070/7100	French francs
	1244/1245	Italian lire
	128.80/90	Japanese yen
	6.0375/0425	Swedish crowns
	6.3950/4000	Norwegian crowns
	6.4870/4920	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	444.20/444.75	U.S. dollars

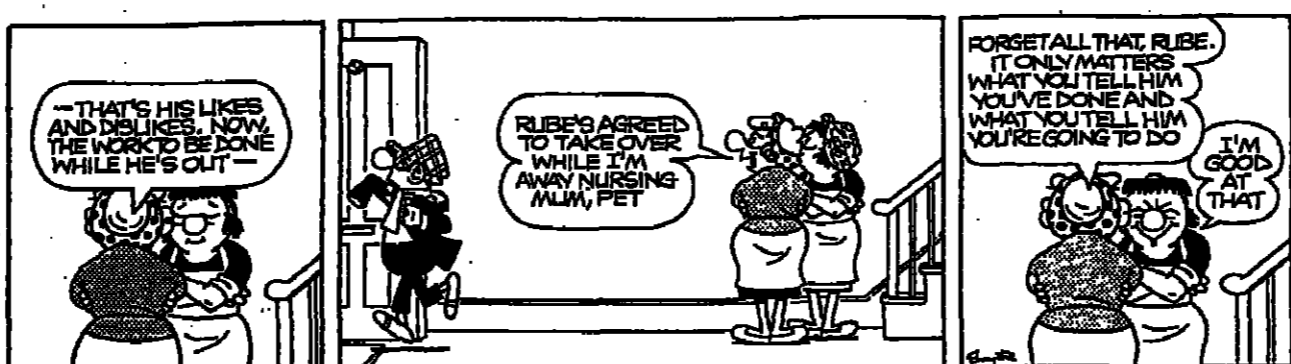
## Peanuts



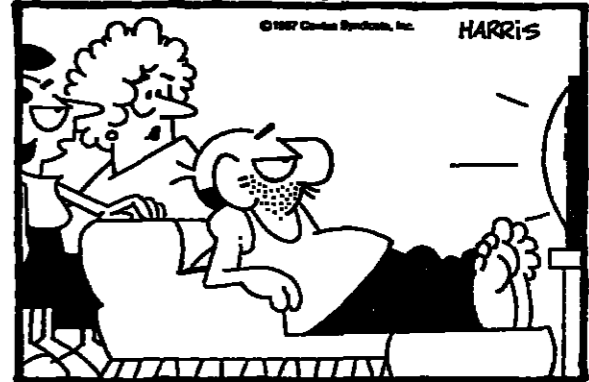
## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp

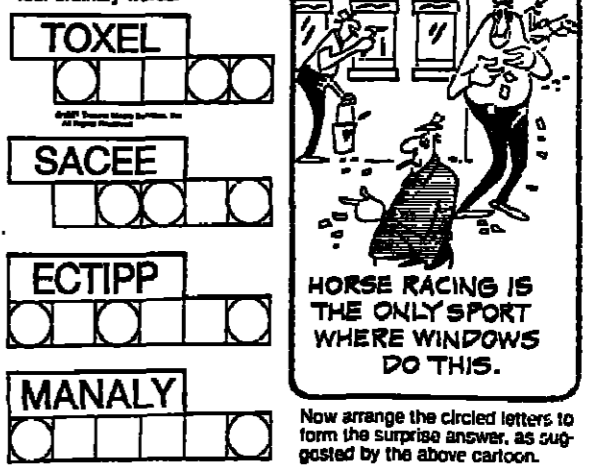


## THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: TOXEL SACEE ECTIPP MANALY

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: HOARD PRIZE ENSIGN MISHAP

Answer: Why rich foods are our destiny — THEY SHAPE OUR "ENDS"

# Senators outraged by report that CIA gave Noriega files on them

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senators are outraged by a report that the CIA routinely sent Panamanian strongman Gen. Manuel Antonio Noriega classified reports on their political views and personal lives.

Jose I. Blandon, a former Panamanian intelligence official and diplomat, says Noriega often received the reports in advance of visits by congressional delegations to the Central American nation.

Blandon also told a Senate subcommittee Tuesday that Noriega actively assisted international drug traffickers, accumulated a personal fortune of more than \$200 million, and essentially "turned Panama into a gigantic machine for all sorts of criminal activities and enterprises."

After the testimony, the CIA denied "categorically" that it had supplied Noriega with information on U.S. lawmakers.

Noriega was indicted last week in Miami for allegedly accepting \$4.6 million to provide a safe haven for narcotics and money-laundering operations.

Blandon's testimony appalled senators, especially those whose private lives and political stances were allegedly detailed in CIA dossiers given to Noriega.

Subcommittee Chairman John

Kerry, one of the alleged subjects, called it "as disturbing a revelation as I've heard in the course of a lot of disturbing revelations" about Noriega.

Sen. Edward Kennedy called the prospect of CIA complicity with Noriega "repulsive."

If true, Blandon's allegations would mean the CIA violated a law prohibiting it from gathering information about Americans inside the United States.

"The CIA categorically denies Blandon's assertions that the agency furnished any such information regarding U.S. senators or their staffers to the government of Panama," said Sharon Foster, a CIA spokeswoman.

Blandon was slated for a second round of questioning on the CIA claims, as well as Noriega's alleged involvement in sheltering narcotics traffickers and allowing Panamanian banks to be used as conduits for hundreds of millions of dollars in drug-sale profits.

Also on the witness list was

ate investigators as a former Noriega pilot with detailed knowledge of narcotic shipments and other illegal acts.

Noriega's lawyers disputed Blandon's testimony, describing him as willing to "say what any particular bidder wants him to say at any particular time."

But Kerry, who is heading the investigation by a Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee, said Blandon is credible because his central accusations have been corroborated by other sources.

Blandon, who was fired by Noriega last month as Panama's consul general in New York City, said reports on senators also were received from the National Security Council and all were routinely passed to him as a member of Panama's security apparatus.

Most of the senators involved were sponsors of legislation aimed at cutting off U.S. aid to Panama because of Noriega's alleged drug connections.

Blandon testified before the federal grand jury in Miami which indicted Noriega.

As Kerry, other senators, reporters and members of the public listened to through headsets to Blandon's rapid-fire Spanish, a large uniformed and plainclothes

security force protected the witness.

Blandon's testimony was marked by an outpouring of accusations, all of them disputed by Noriega and his lawyers. They included these:

— Noriega allied himself with international narcotics cartels and built a corrupt criminal "empire" and a personal fortune through military control of immigration, customs, airports and railroads and other Panamanian institutions.

— Noriega's organization provides armoured cars and bodyguards for drug traffickers and money launderers for a fee.

— Cuban President Fidel Castro personally brokered settlement of a dispute between Noriega and Colombia's Medellin narcotics cartel that resulted in the release of 23 arrested Colombian drug traffickers without trial.

— Noriega duplicitously sold arms to leftist rebels in El Salvador while at the same time working with CIA which was battling the guerrillas.

— Noriega established a lavish lifestyle with a dozen homes in Panama, a residence in France, and a fleet of luxury automobiles and airplanes.

## Haiti gets 1st premier

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti (AP) — Martial Celestin became Haiti's first prime minister following his ratification by the National Assembly.

In unanimous votes Tuesday night, the 27 senators and 77 members of the Chamber of Deputies approved President Leslie Manigat's choice of Celestin.

Manigat announced Celestin's nomination after consulting with Senate President Louis Noisin and Chamber of Deputies President Jacques Saint-Louis.

In Haiti's new constitution, written last March, the post of prime minister was included to keep any future president from becoming all-powerful.

## U.N. offers to mediate in Thai-Laoian conflict

BANGKOK (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has offered to mediate in a border conflict between Thailand and Laos, a Thai Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The official said Thailand had not replied to Perez's offer, received in a telegram Tuesday, and was not likely to negotiate with Laos as long as Laotian troops remained in territory claimed by Thailand.

Since August the two countries have clashed sporadically over a

remote 80-square kilometre area both claim under an 80-year-old treaty.

Last week Thailand said it had control of all but a single hilltop in that area. Thai forces, backed by artillery barrages and airstrikes, were trying to evict a last group of 50 to 70 well-entrenched Laotian troops from Hill 1428.

Both countries have said they want to settle the issue peacefully but Western diplomats in Bangkok said there was no sign either side was backing away from the fighting.

## Hong Kong rules out major political reforms before 1991

HONG KONG (R) — The Hong Kong government Wednesday ruled out any major political changes before 1991, a decision certain to trigger strong protests from pressure groups wanting direct elections to the colony's legislative council.

The colonial government said in a white paper (policy document) published Wednesday that it recognised the need for directly elected members but would not introduce elections until 1991.

Hong Kong reverts to Chinese sovereignty in 1997.

The white paper proposed that 10 of the 56 Legislative Council members would be directly elected from new constituencies scattered throughout Hong Kong Island, Kowloon and the new

territories.

At present, the Legislative Council (Legco) is a consultative body with no veto power that debates policies decided by senior government officers and a handful of influential Hong Kong citizens.

Introducing the white paper to Legco, Chief Secretary Sir David Ford said: "One message has come through loud and clear: The people of Hong Kong want more representative government."

"A substantial number of the people of Hong Kong would regard themselves as enthusiastic supporters of the democratic movement," he added.

But Ford said the government wanted changes to be evolutionary, not revolutionary.

## Waldheim faces mounting pressure to quit presidency

VIENNA, Austria (AP) — Austrian President Kurt Waldheim is facing mounting pressure to resign after an international historical panel harshly criticised his role as a lieutenant in the German army under Adolf Hitler.

The conservative Salzburger Nachrichten newspaper said Wednesday that Austria was being increasingly ostracised abroad, while facing growing division at home.

"Only one man could change this development: Kurt Waldheim," the newspaper said in its front page editorial.

In addition, former Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, "in an interview with BBC radio, strongly repeated his call for Waldheim to leave office before his term ends in 1992."

"According to my personal opinion, he must resign because his record is such that he cannot represent Austria in the sense of our constitution," the former Socialist chancellor said.

In Vienna, a pirate radio run by young leftists cut into state radio's rock channel and called for anti-Waldheim demonstrations at Thursday night's opera ball. The ball is the highlight of the city's social season and, by tradition, the president is the

honoured guest at the event.

Vienna-based Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal was among those who Tuesday had issued the strongest demands to the embattled leader.

Among others calling for Waldheim to resign was Heinz Galinski, the head of West Berlin's Jewish community.

The calls for resignation came just as Waldheim was expecting the first state visit of his time in office. His Majesty King Hussein, who hosted the Austrian president in Amman last summer, was expected to arrive in Vienna Wednesday.

Austria's Greens Party called Waldheim's refusal to resign "a slap in the face" for the republic.

In its early Wednesday editions, the Kurier tabloid of Vienna said "the coalition (government) missed breaking by a hair on account of Waldheim."

Waldheim, 69, has refused to resign, maintaining he is free of wrongdoing.

## Bush seeks comeback in New Hampshire primary

MANCHESTER, New Hampshire (R) — Vice President George Bush, reeling from a sound defeat in Iowa, sought on Wednesday to rally support in New Hampshire for round two of the presidential campaign, while Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis hoped to secure himself as the Democratic front-runner.

Bush, who finished third among the Republicans in the Iowa caucuses two days ago, said at his first stop in New Hampshire Tuesday: "I want to battle on and fight back, and I'm told by people who know this state we've got a very good chance."

Dukakis, pleased with his solid third place in the Democratic side of the Iowa caucuses, is considered a strong candidate in New Hampshire, partly because many residents of his own state live there.

Six Democrat and five Republican seekers of the 1988 presidential nomination campaigned in New Hampshire Tuesday, all of them focused on the state's

primary on Feb. 16.

All were also aware that no candidate since 1952 has been elected president without first winning New Hampshire.

So numerous were the candidates' rallies and speeches that, during a one-hour period, five chartered jets carrying five different candidates flew into Manchester airport.

Bush, after taking only 19 per cent of the Republican vote in Iowa, was particularly determined to recapture his front-runner status in the upcoming primary.

Kansas Senator Robert Dole led the field as expected in Iowa with 38 per cent of the vote, but former television Evangelist Pat Robertson won a stunning upset over Bush by placing second with 24 per cent.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SEARIS  
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### YOUNG PLAYERS VIE FOR HONORS

East-West vulnerable. South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A Q 10  
♥ 3 3 2  
♦ 5 4 3  
♣ Q 9 2

**WEST** ♠ 6 4  
♥ A 9 7  
♦ A K J 2  
♣ 10 8 7

**EAST** ♠ 5 3 2  
♥ J 10 8  
♦ 10 9 8 6  
♣ 6 5 4

**SOUTH** ♠ K 10 8 7  
♥ K 6 4  
♦ Q  
♣ A K J 3

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Double 2 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass  
Pass Pass

Opening lead: King of ♠

The opening salvo of the American Contract Bridge League's program to encourage young people to play the game was the resurrection of the North American Intercollegiate Championship. Although participation was somewhat disappointing (only 22 schools held games), at least a start has been made.

"Bridge World" co-editor Jeff Rubens prepared 24 challenging par hands for the first stage of the competition. Conference winners are at this moment playing off for the right to represent the ACBL.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION

**ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THE POSTPONEMENT OF THE SALE OF DOCUMENTS FOR TENDERS No. TCC 1/88, TCC 2/88**

The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) regrets to announce the postponement of the sale of tender documents for:

— Tender No. TCC 1/88 (Supply of Heavy Materials for Local Line Plant Projects).

— Tender No. TCC 2/88 (Local Line Plant Services and Accessories).

Due to reasons beyond its control. The new date will be announced shortly.

Eng. Mohammed Shahid Ismail  
Director General

## 1 killed, many hurt in Bangladesh poll violence

DHAKA (R) — At least one man was stabbed to death and many people were wounded in fierce fighting between rival political groups during rural elections across Bangladesh Wednesday, police said.

The death occurred in the Narayanang district near Dhaka where sporadic clashes between armed political activists forced a delay in voting.

Up to 50 people were reported hurt in clashes and bomb explosions in the Satarikul and Debbhog areas close to the capital.

Witnesses said that three hours after voting began at 8 a.m. turnout was still low in the elections for union councils, the lowest tier of local government. There were also attempts to disrupt the poll by snatching ballot boxes.

They said riot police guarding polling stations took cameras and film away from some photographers at the scenes of violence.

At least eight people were killed and nearly 300 injured in fighting in the run-up to the elections.

The authorities rushed paramilitary forces to some voting centres to help police as reports of widespread violence started reaching Dhaka.

"It may turn into a bloody affair," officials at one polling station told reporters.

They said most candidates in the elections were linked to major parties although they are not officially allowed to represent political groups.

Parliamentary elections are due to be held on March 3.

## Army seizes control in S. African tribal homeland

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa (AP) — The army seized control in the Bophuthatswana tribal homeland early Wednesday, accusing deposed President Lucas Mangope of corruption and human rights abuses, and handing power over to an opposition leader.

In Johannesburg, the independent South African Press Association quoted unidentified sources as saying Mangope and all but two of his cabinet were in custody.

In a statement broadcast by Bophuthatswana's government radio, the army described as fraudulent the October general elections in which Mangope's Democratic Party returned to office with most of the seats in

parliament.

The military statement said the army had decided to turn the government over to the People's Progressive Party, which "has openly and strongly denounced corruption and erosion of fundamental human rights."

"The South African Department of Foreign Affairs announced from Cape Town it had received a message from the People's Progressive Party leader, Rocky Malebane-Metsing, saying he was at the helm of the new government and would pursue good relations with South Africa."

It was the second military coup in a South African tribal homeland in six weeks.

## COLUMNS 7 & 8

### TV enters House of Commons

LONDON (R) — Britain's House of Commons voted Tuesday to allow its proceedings to be televised, despite strong opposition led by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. By a margin of 318-264, the lower house of parliament ended 30 years of wrangling over whether its debates should be beamed into living rooms across the land. In a free vote not subject to normal political party discipline, a motion proposed by a member of the ruling Conservative Party was backed by the opposition Labour Party leader, opposed by Thatcher and passed by a margin that surprised even its most ardent supporters. Television has recorded events in the more ceremonial upper House of Lords for the past three years, but the 650-seat Commons had four times previously voted against allowing TV cameras into their chamber, a move first proposed by the Labour Party in 1959.

### Collection of rare orchids burgled

MOSCOW (R) — The collection of rare orchids of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in the Ukraine was burgled by a man caught selling them at 100 roubles (\$165) a flower, Pravda reported Wednesday. The Communist Party newspaper said V. Tyurin had twice travelled from Moscow to Kiev to raid the academy's greenhouse. He smuggled the flowers out in sacks and sold them in Moscow. One orchid ended up in space aboard the Salyut-6 orbiting station, Pravda said, without specifying how it got there. The newspaper said Tyurin had been arrested and detained pending trial. It did not say when the thefts took place.

### Well-kept 15th century corpse found

PEKING (AP) — The body of a man from the Ming dynasty was remarkably well-preserved after spending five centuries immersed in a red liquid, it was reported Tuesday. The corpse's muscles were supple, its joints were movable and its facial features were clear, the Xinhua News Agency said. The body, dressed in clothing from the Ming dynasty, was unearthed from a 560-year-old tomb in Jiangyin City in east China's Jiangsu province. Xinhua said. The Ming dynasty ruled from 1368 to 1644. The coffin had been placed in a stone chamber filled with a dark red liquid, but Xinhua didn't say if archaeologists had identified the substance or if it played a role in the body's preservation.

### Historic car to be auctioned

NAPLES, Italy (R) — A rusted Alfa-Romeo limousine used by Adolf Hitler and Italian fascist dictator Benito Mussolini is to be auctioned after being found in a Naples sewerage depot. Naples' mayor, Pietro Lezzi, said the convertible had been used by the dictators on a visit to the city in 1938. It was found in a depot belonging to the Garbage Department. "The highest offer will get the car... if some madman wants to pay us a lot for it so much the better," Lezzi said, explaining the city needed the storage space more than the car. Officials said the Alfa, sold to a businessman in 1944 but repossessed by the city after he went bankrupt, was in very bad condition. "There isn't much left of its former splendour — you can't even tell what colour it used to be," said one.

### Rajneesh wants to return to U.S.

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) — Bhagwan Shree Rajneesh, the Indian guru ordered out of the United States after he pleaded guilty to immigration charges in 1985, will seek permission to return, his personal secretary said Monday. Ma Prem Hasya, in response to a question submitted by the Associated Press, said in a written statement that Rajneesh disciples would seek early next year to overturn the court ruling ordering his deportation. "As soon as Ronald Reagan and (Attorney General) Ed Meese are out of office... we are confident that we can get a court to overturn a deportation decision and invite Bhagwan back to America," Hasya said from Pune, India. Since he left the United States in November 1985, Rajneesh has lived in Pune, site of his first commune.

## WEEKEND CROSSWORD

Edited by Herb Etkisson

### ETHEREAL

By Emory Cain

#### ACROSS

- 1 Land map
- 5 So long
- 6 Ball handle
- 13 Ripples
- 17 Zhiheng's love
- 18 Prince
- 19 Solo
- 20 Think
- 21 Vision of a land
- 24 Cofe or fume
- 26 Once a while
- 28 Oh well
- 29 Intimidating sound
- 30 Used a hang glider
- 32 Air ruler
- 33 Sprayed hair
- 34 Health judge
- 35 Light or comic
- 36 Sum, left
- 38 Actor Fernando

#### DOWN

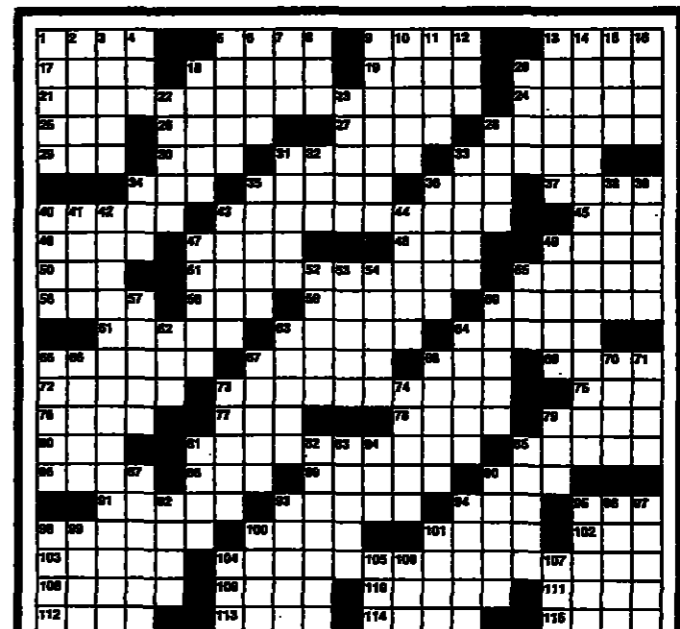
- 1 Turtan
- 2 Shiver, Frankie
- 3 Impressive group
- 4 Snake jump
- 5 Group of three
- 6 Boundless
- 7 Scott's cap
- 8 Onrider
- 9 Narcotic
- 10 Zodiac sign
- 11 Movie
- 12 Invention of
- 13 Asparagus units
- 14 Wartime turn
- 15 Concerning
- 16 Head up
- 18 Bumble skirt
- 19 Indian
- 20 Western folk

#### ACROSS

- 25 East Lansing campus letters
- 27 Selfish
- 30 " — broods
- 32 " — broods
- 33 Is it fine?
- 34 Women's org.
- 36 Bille part
- 37 Tense abet.
- 40 Comp. pl.
- 41 Primarily it
- 42 They contents
- 43 Damage
- 44 Light chit-chat
- 45 Try contents
- 46 Energy source
- 48 " — a long way
- 49 Out short
- 50 Hard-boiled baseballs
- 51 Chases in
- 52 " — Jacques

#### DOWN

- 25 River like
- 27 Yael and Isid
- 28 Franco's longest
- 30 Pub fare
- 32 Pretender
- 33 They inhabit
- 34 Last role
- 36 Hawk's weapon
- 38 Swiss city
- 39 Compound
- 40 Compound
- 41 Compound
- 42 Compound
- 43 Compound
- 44 Compound
- 45 Compound
- 46 Compound
- 48 Compound
- 49 Compound
- 50 Compound
- 51 Compound
- 52 Compound



### Diagramless 19 x 19, by Roger Colman

#### ACROSS

- 1 Farmer's need
- 5 Broadway gap
- 6 Laundry
- 10 New Zealand
- 12 Chair — go
- 13 — Hart
- 14 "Where are you?"
- 15 Mergers priest
- 16 Film for
- 20 Repair areas

#### DOWN

- 1 Some actors
- 2 Son of Jude
- 3 Best —
- 4 Nocturnal insect
- 6 Mortuary cry
- 7 —
- 8 Related platform
- 9 Baseball client
- 11 Film for
- 13 Duck
- 14 Jimmy of tennis

#### ACROSS

- 22 Bowling alley
- 24 Dejected
- 26 Utopia's cousin
- 28 Chair — go
- 30 Acoustic
- 32 Chemical compound
- 34 One on the move
- 36 Baker's need
- 38 Confab

#### DOWN

- 15 Mountain lake
- 16 "White"
- 17 "White"
- 18 Absolutely
- 19 League or key
- 21 Bird of prey
- 22 Lily plant
- 23 Bearing
- 24 Book of fiction
- 26 Frying tool
- 27 More refined

#### ACROSS

- 39 Placard
- 41 Room in a case
- 44 — Wales
- 45 Hobster
- 46 Chain returns
- 48 Achard's name
- 49 Small waterway
- 51 Half
- 52 Sunbeam
- 54 Soviet range
- 56 National capital
- 57 King —

#### DOWN

- 39 Placard
- 41 Room in a case
- 44 — Wales
- 45 Hobster
- 46 Chain returns
- 48 Achard's name
- 49 Small waterway
- 51 Half
- 52 Sunbeam
- 54 Soviet range
- 56 National capital
- 57 King —

### CRYPTOGRAMS

1. BEAR-STICWK YEXRA BLESZ THROW  
YEXROY CWT RLO REIOXW HTX E BEAR-  
DREOY KESO. —By Barbara J. Rugg
2. OB AFSE BIG WIRDS XWDGUXOFGYCKXY  
OB DS DSCRDA CY XDAAFE DSOXGBNB-  
RAGNWCYR. —By Connie Rosenthal
3. CAGY FICR REFTLD TV I GARBICED SPIC  
CAGY EILR IS MDIBS SPD EILR ILD I  
BTALED VTL BUILD UILSR. —By Len Sherry
4. UDZ NIOFO UFO ANHZ NOZZEDAY NELI  
NIZLO AHNDY DRN? —By Norton Rhoades

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